

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

CIA: Carter's turn for reform

It is dismaying to say the least that, after so many probes, investigations, and studies of the CIA, questionable intelligence practices still continue to come to light. President Carter is understandably concerned over newspaper reports that the CIA has long made secret payments to King Hussein of Jordan and other foreign leaders. That he should be having to order still another full-scale review of foreign intelligence operations suggests that the agency has yet to be brought under the control of firm guidelines and a strict oversight procedure.

Why Mr. Carter was not briefed about these secret cash payments is hard to understand. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance flew off to the Middle East also apparently ignorant of the matter — and the Washington Post reports have caused him no little discomfiture. Nor was the Senate Intelligence Committee which was set up to oversee the CIA reportedly given the full story by the Ford administration. Why, one wonders, is the story being aired now, at the very time that Mr. Vance is trying to pave the way to sensitive Mideast negotiations?

There are too many unknowns to pronounce judgment on the alleged CIA practices as a whole. Last year House investigators found that the CIA was spending money for such unacceptable purposes as procuring female companions for heads of state. Some in-

Probe the Uganda outrage

There is ample ground for skepticism that the deaths of the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda and two of that nation's Cabinet ministers were actually accidental, as the Kampala government maintains. Given President Amin's past record of outrages against individuals or groups suspected of plotting against him, and the accusation of treason against the three men, doubt about the official version of what happened this time is not surprising, and the resulting torrent of criticism is well deserved.

What to do about it, however, is not easy to delineate. It is one thing, for example, to point to human rights violations in a nation such as the Soviet Union, as President Carter has done, and quite another to remonstrate effectively with a minor African country ruled by an impulsive dictator.

Yet there are some things that can be done. One would be to recommend that the United Nations Commission of Human Rights institute a study of the situation in Uganda. The problem with such a recommendation, of course, is that third-world members of the commission have a reluctance to delve into the misdeeds of one of their own group, lest an accusatory finger someday be pointed at themselves. Even so, the commission should not flinch from this assignment.

Another, perhaps more effective, step would be to have an investigation by African churchmen. Canon Burgess Carr, head of the All-Africa Council of Churches based in Nairobi, Kenya, could head such a mission, and indeed already has requested Mr. Amin's permission

Help for Lady Churchill

How hard inflation pinches in present-day Britain (the cost of living is up by over 16 percent in the past year) is graphically illustrated by the plight of Lady Spencer-Churchill. Reports that the widow of the nation's great wartime leader will be reduced to auctioning her paintings and selling other family valuables just to make ends meet have rightly induced Britons to take another look at the current lack of provision for the families of some who have served with special distinction.

Under legislation passed five years ago, a former prime minister's widow would get a pension today. But the trouble is that the law is not retroactive and therefore does not include Sir Winston's widow. Her only stipend from the state is the equivalent of \$28 a week, which is not enough to compensate for the shrinking value of her husband's estate.

It is no solution to point out that most elderly Britons live far less expensively and that they do not have valuable possessions to sell in

Monday, February 28, 1977

'Never-r-r-theless, I get up front and roar from time to time'



The Christian Science Monitor

China ready to do business?

The subtle twists and turns of Chinese politics are hard to fathom. All that can be said with reasonable certainty since Mao's passing is that the political struggle is not yet over. But signals coming out of the People's Republic do suggest that, despite the political uncertainties, Peking is gearing up for industrial expansion and more trade with the West.

From London comes a report that the Chinese have shipped some 80 tons of gold to the London bullion market in December, the biggest consignment from China in some years. Worth about \$350 million, the shipment points to a new drive to modernize industry. It seems to square with what British trade expert Roland Berger found on his last visit to China: a readiness to start massive buying of sophisticated equipment and even whole plants abroad.

One can hope meanwhile that President Amin, as a Muslim himself, will not feel emboldened by Archbishop Luwum's demise to settle the long-standing assets dispute with the United States. This involves some \$78 million in Chinese funds frozen in the U.S. during the Korean war and about \$196 million of American corporate and private property seized by the Chinese Communists in 1949.

Last month, too, the Chinese indicated to visiting banker David Rockefeller that they want to settle the long-standing assets dispute with the United States. This involves some \$78 million in Chinese funds frozen in the U.S. during the Korean war and about \$196 million of American corporate and private property seized by the Chinese Communists in 1949.

From Berlin to Buffalo

From across the seas comes a bit of news that should give Americans a lift. West Berliners, it seems, have contributed some \$475,000 to the German Red Cross to aid Buffalo, Ohio, and others suffering from this winter's severe cold.

Typically, Lady Spencer-Churchill herself is again being granted special help. But in this one poignant instance, the Labour government should at least offer a stipend to pay her rent and nursing expenses. A history to which Sir Winston so brilliantly contributed by his acts and writings should not bear a footnote that his widow was forced to sell his paintings and family heirlooms to survive.

It is no solution to point out that most elderly Britons live far less expensively and that

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPYRIGHT © 1977 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
All rights reserved

VOL. 46 NO. 71

Monday, March 7, 1977

60¢ U.S.



By Polar Main, staff photographer

Houlton, Maine

There could be a sizeable chunk of Maine in this Indian's future

American Indians demand their grandfathers' land

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The United States begins its third century with a revival of one of the newborn nation's earliest challenges: disputes between settlers and Indians.

From New England to the Pacific Northwest, descendants of the first Americans are pressing claims to land, fishing rights, and other resources resurrected from long-forgotten laws and treaties.

But most of these modern-day conflicts are

being waged with nothing more lethal than a legal brief or legislative bill. And unlike so many past disputes, now the federal government often is fighting on the Indians' side. For example:

- The Carter administration is throwing the authority of the Department of Justice behind Indian claims to nearly one-third of the land area of Maine, after the two tribes agreed to cut their claims from 12.5 million acres to an estimated 5 million acres.

Federal attorneys will sue the state on behalf of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians.

*Please turn to Page 12

U.S. missionaries: 'Uncertainty comes and goes in Uganda'

By Richard M. Harley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Most American missionaries in Uganda will probably remain in that country, despite the possible murder of a prominent Anglican archbishop and a government clampdown on Christian members of two tribes.

Reports from missionaries in Uganda are scattered, and some of their home offices in the United States hesitate to comment on the Uganda scene for fear of sparking further difficulties.

Still, the last thing I want is a horse," I know," I said. "I need a really cheap umbrella that won't break my heart when I lose it; a small saw; some shirts with really long old-fashioned shirt-tails; and a tin-opener that isn't fussy about what tin it opens. That's what I need."

"Not nearly glamorous or epoch-making enough," they said. "Settle down for an afternoon and come up with something better."

So here I am. The trouble is, I don't think anyone actually makes the things I really want.

For example, there is the automatic dog-washer, dryer and deodorizer. This would work

Bad week for Brezhnev Trouble at home, cold-shouldered from abroad

By Joseph C. Harsch

Things are not going well these days for Leonid Brezhnev of Moscow.

He continues to have more difficult relations with both Washington and Peking than those other capitals have with each other.

And he is having trouble with political dissent at home.

And his satellite governments are having trouble with their respective dissidents in their respective fiefdoms of the Soviet empire.

And the Communist leaders in France and Italy have been in Madrid for a "summit" of "Eurocommunists." This defies the supreme article of Soviet communist dogma that a communist summit can occur only in Moscow, the holy-of-holies of orthodox communism.

Of all these developments of recent days probably the most important is that Moscow has failed in its search for an easy relationship with the new leadership in Peking.

Some three months ago, to be precise on Nov. 28, Moscow attempted to reopen a dialogue with Peking. There was at that time a new leadership in China. Mao Tse-tung had died on Sept. 9. There had been a struggle for the succession. The four so-called "leftist" leaders had been denounced and arrested. That included Chiang Ching who was Mao's official widow. The followers of Chou En-lai had emerged as the winners. The time had come for Moscow to test the political climate in Peking.

On Nov. 28 Leonid Ilyichev, Moscow's chief China expert and Deputy Foreign Minister, arrived in Peking. Since then there have been occasional talks between him and Chinese officials. But all that started three months ago, and there have been no results. This last week, on Feb. 28, Mr. Ilyichev packed his bags and went home to Moscow. There was no communiqué. The new Chinese leaders had not ceased treating Moscow as their No. 1 enemy in the West.

Subsequent intimations from Peking seem to indicate that China has already begun tentative shopping for some of its new weaponry in the West — so far not in the United States. But rather in Western Europe. The British are hoping to sell China their vertical take-off Har-

rier. *Please turn to Page 12

in the West yet know it was the end of a mission that failed.

One event that must have discouraged Mr. Ilyichev particularly during his three months in Peking was that during late January and early February there were four major conferences in Peking on various aspects of Chinese defense. According to official Chinese statements, Chairman Hu Kuo-feng received some 800 of the regional leaders of China at these conferences and explained to them the importance of modernizing China's defense establishment.

Subsequent intimations from Peking seem to indicate that China has already begun tentative shopping for some of its new weaponry in the West — so far not in the United States. But rather in Western Europe. The British are hoping to sell China their vertical take-off Har-

rier. *Please turn to Page 12

on the principle of the automatic car-wash. You would insert the dog (in this case a bassett hound) at one end of the short tunnel, and it would emerge within a couple of minutes with all mud removed from tummy, dampness evaporated from ears and general damp houndy aroma suppressed. But they don't make them.

Almost as much in demand would be a sort of teleprompter device which, at the touch of a button, would project messages to the driver behind the back window of one's car. Polite messages, of course, like "if you really want a tow, please get out the rope and don't hang onto my bumper," or "Sorry your boss doesn't appreciate your work, but kindly don't make me do it."

In fact, if you ever have looked into a horse's mouth — gift or otherwise — you will know it's a fearsome and revolting spectacle not to be lightly viewed. It is said horses only eat oats and grass, but they appear adequately toothed to devour a complete human being.

Still, the last thing I want is a horse," I know," I said. "I need a really cheap umbrella that won't break my heart when I lose it; a small saw; some shirts with really long old-fashioned shirt-tails; and a tin-opener that isn't fussy about what tin it opens. That's what I need."

"Not nearly glamorous or epoch-making enough," they said. "Settle down for an afternoon and come up with something better."

So here I am. The trouble is, I don't think anyone actually makes the things I really want.

For example, there is the automatic dog-washer, dryer and deodorizer. This would work



*Please turn to Page 12

Europe



Ecology could decide Paris election

Environmentalists could tip votes in choice of mayor

By Jim Browning
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris A group of ecologists, campaigning against uncontrolled development of their famous city, could decide the outcome of the electoral contest this month for mayor of Paris — the first major French capital will have had in over a century.

The ecologists have no hope of winning the election themselves. But polls show them picking up as much as 12 percent of the vote which could disrupt the balance among the other parties.

Under French rules, mayors are not directly elected, they are chosen by the City Council. The outcome of the election will therefore depend on which City Council slate finish ahead in which voting districts. The first and possibly most important round of voting takes place March 13.

Most attention in the election campaign is still focused on the challenge posed to President Valéry d'Estaing by a man officially his ally: ambitious Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, who angrily resigned as Prime Minister in August.

By running for mayor of the capital Mr. Chirac insists that he is challenging only the leftist opposition parties and not the President's hand-picked candidate, Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano.

Both Gaullists and Giscardians have accused each other of trying to use the election to establish their position as the dominant force in the governing coalition.

Their dispute has partly overshadowed a similar split between Socialists and Communists on the Left. Although the opposition parties have agreed to run joint slates in the city's 18 municipal voting districts, they have been unable to agree on which party's candidate should become mayor.

When Mr. Chirac shocked the nation by announcing his can-

didacy in January, he was generally considered the favorite since the Gaullists have controlled the Paris City Council for some years.

One of the biggest surprises therefore has been that the latest poll shows Mr. Chirac and Mr. d'Ornano running neck-and-neck. In the most recent poll, they had 23 percent each. The center-left showed 34 percent, with diverse other groups, including the ecologists, making up the remaining 30 percent of the voters who expressed an opinion.

In the same poll more than half of all voters said they like Mr. Chirac little or not at all. Mr. Chirac is particularly popular among ecology-minded voters. They link him with an unlimited development policy of former President George Pompidou.

Curiously, however, that means that the ecology cause are likely to hurt Mr. d'Ornano more than Mr. Chirac. Mr. d'Ornano has stressed his close links with President Giscard, who has evoked plans for some high-speed rail and an urban expressway along the Left Bank of the Seine.

If environment-minded voters choose the ecology cause of the Left, it could mean drawing support away from Mr. d'Ornano and making him finish behind Mr. Chirac.

But political analysts foresee the possibility of a "close call" in which no single party could elect a mayor. Many President's supporters have privately vowed they will allow Mr. Chirac to become mayor, and most analysts are predicting tough politicking among the parties after the election. It is even possible that an as-yet undeclared candidate, a nonaligned personality may be selected as a compromise.

Pre-election efforts to arrive at a pro-government unity candidate were rejected by Mr. Chirac.

West German group proposes tank deal with U.S.

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington A proposal from West German manufacturers that the United States buy 500 German Leopard II tanks for its NATO force, and that the Germans in return finance acquisition of American early warning aircraft (AWACS), has raised eyebrows both at the Pentagon and among U.S. arms manufacturers.

But the suggestion may be welcomed by some key senators, observers say.

Edward A. Miller, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research and Development, says the German group does not worry him because they are basically lobbyists for German industry. "Our relationship is not with them but with the West German Government," he points out, "and we agreed with the government on Jan. 13 that there would be no outright purchase of tanks. Instead we decided to exchange outstanding features — like the Germans acquiring our gas turbine engine, and the U.S. possibly adopting the German 120-mm gun."

But spokesmen for the Chrysler Corporation, which has been

selected by the Pentagon as manufacturer of the American XM-1 tank over General Motors, are by no means at ease.

They are worried that Karl Daimm, the spokesman for the German group, will persuade Senate Armed Services Committee proponents of NATO standardization that this is a golden opportunity. One such proponent is Sen. Sam Nunn (D) of Georgia; another is Sen. John C. Culver (D) of Iowa.

In addition to financing the AWACS acquisition, the Germans have suggested that they might also be helpful in sharing the cost of developing the Patriot missile as a replacement for the Nike-Hercules.

Chrysler officials are concerned that the weaknesses of the German product might be overlooked in the enthusiasm of some legislators for (1) getting a truly standardized major weapon into operation and (2) saving money.

The main weakness of the Leopard II, as acknowledged by Mr. Miller, is its so-called "survivability," or "ballistic protection." This means only in the front and at some points on the sides does it have the special armor developed in Britain in the late 1960s. This consists of a double layer of an unusually re-

sistant steel alloy, which is a great improvement over varieties. Most shells will not penetrate it.

Although the Germans had been given access to the type of armor by the United States, they have merely fit it over the top of the older armor. As a result the Leopard is heavy and has suspension problems.

But Mr. Miller, who is a holdover from the Ford administration, insists that the Leopard II has some features "copying" one of these is better fire control. "We'll consider changing over to their system," says Mr. Miller. "It enables us to achieve great accuracy."

Other outstanding German features which might be adopted by the United States are the panoramic telescope — and mechanisms that permit a very quick start.

The American is superior to the German tank, according to Mr. Miller, in acceleration — an important point, when seeking cover — internal storage of ammunition, and its narrower profile.

Finally the American tank, at a cost of \$55 million, is 10 percent cheaper than the German.

Soviet-made dandelion gum, chum?

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow It wasn't easy. But finally details can be revealed about one of the most significant "invasions" of the Soviet Union in recent years. It's a thrust from the West.

The inauthentic comes from West Germany, this newspaper has learned. The idea sounds American. Launch date is the end of this year. A secret ingredient is involved (it could even be a form of Russian dandelion).

Whatever happens, it is hard to see how the great chewing gum assault can miss.

Although the news has been out since mid-January that the Soviet Union has begun to make its own gum in tiny quantities, it is only now that the scope of the operation is beginning to emerge.

The center of operation is to move to Moscow itself — and Leningrad will join in.

If local gum catches on — and this is yet to prove — it could:

• End a flourishing black market in Western gum. A single piece cost as much as 50 kopecks (87 cents) three years ago if you knew the right street corner. Five pieces sold for two rubles (\$2.70) in the Ukraine six months ago. And just last week the price was the same in downtown Lvov, the Ukraine's second city.

• Force the swarms of youngsters that hang around hotel entrances offering to trade gum for lapel badges to look for some other way to pass the time.

• Outrage older generations of Soviet citizens who firmly believe (and often proclaim) that to chew in the presence of others (except at meal times) is just plain impolite.

• Even hasten the onrush of Western ideas into this communist society, an onrush already causing qualms among senior officials of the Communist Party itself.

This correspondent telephoned the deputy chief engineer of one of Moscow's biggest confectionery factories, which the newspaper believes Moscow said is planning its own gum production.

Yes, said Mikhail Nikitin calmly, it is true. Soviet gum production is about to spread from Tallinn (Estonia) and Yerevan (Armenia) to Moscow itself (and later to Leningrad).

Machinery for what he called production of "rubber" will come from West Germany (a point Evening Moscow had omitted). But engineer Nikitin kept to himself the ingredients of the all-important base (the substance that gives chewing gum its "chew").

The Evening Moscow, however, referred to a substance similar to Russian dandelion, which grows in Central Asia.

Flavors? Mr. Nikitin was ready: lemon (to

be wrapped in yellow paper), orange (in orange), and peppermint (in green). Five pieces to a package, five tons of gum in a single shift, the first gum to hit the streets by the end of the year.

Close observers of the Soviet gum scene trace it back to the days of World War II, when American food packages were distributed through local food stores. They contained gum, which older Russians condemned as vulgar, but younger ones took to instantly.

After all, it was better than chewing small lumps of tar, which at least one Muscovite remembers very well. "The taste was terrible at first, like coal," he recalled, "but after a while the taste went away. . . . A good piece of tar could last for a month."

American and West European gum appeared in the mid-1950s when the tourist boom began to grow.

Several years ago, the weekly supplement of the government newspaper Izvestia wrote that gum chewing is bad for health (it was said to affect the stomach) but that government experts were making a study.

But lo and behold, last November the same weekly supplement cited no less an authority than Yevgeny D'yayev, director of a confectionery and macaroni plant in Yerevan, as saying that gum helps clear the mouth, teeth, and gums.

It is better, the director pointed out, to chew



K-MARY

EMPLOYMENT
part time or full
Sell Historical Flags
of 1777 souvenirs

LARGE FLAGS
40x60" colored nylon
Double your money
send \$6.75 for kit
includes color sample flag
Illustrated Catalog
sample price lists

DAVID EDWIN KAYE
4860 Long Beach Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90806

What is that in your mouth?
"Chewing gum."
"What is it?"
The old gentleman took a deep breath.
"Not bad," he conceded.
The public is not nice.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, March 7, 1977

Black freedom group wants world to listen

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
A third black liberation group in South Africa is reaching to the outside world for recognition.

The Black Peoples Convention (BPC) is almost certainly the driving force behind recent black political activity. Formed in 1972, BPC is described by spokesmen as the senior wing of the black consciousness movement.

Although adversely affected by the detention and exile of many of its leaders, BPC has not been made illegal by the white government, as

were the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) in the early 1960s.

And BPC leaders think the government may not ban their group, as this would force the Nationalist Party government in South Africa and its system of apartheid, as the strident separation of the races is called.

The BPC is opposed to the way Chief Buthelezi operates, because he is within the system of apartheid. He receives a salary from the South African Government as head of the Zulu tribal homeland, which was set up by the Nationalists.

"They [the government] realize that the more Buthelezi talks out, the more it gives them credibility," said another BPC official. That is, it reinforces the impression that there is freedom of speech for blacks in South Africa.

The BPC argument against Chief Buthelezi is not necessarily sour grapes.

A prominent white South African businessman in touch with government thinking told this reporter recently that the Nationalists plan eventually to bring blacks, specifically Chief Buthelezi, into a central government.

The next day Chief Buthelezi told the press in Los Angeles that if South Africa dismantled some race laws and allowed blacks into the government, it might minimize the scale of violence.

BPC claims that Chief Buthelezi's recent contacts with ANC and PAC show the weak position of those two liberation movements inside South Africa.

The BPC declares its attitude toward ANC and PAC is one of positive neutrality. BPC says it has no association with either of the banned organizations. But it could not say otherwise, since the government has a law that would ban any group proved to have links with ANC or PAC.

When asked to evaluate BPC membership, officials say that because the BPC revolves around the philosophy of black consciousness, they are educating blacks in rural areas and that the concepts are catching on.

Since 1972 many BPC and SASO leaders have been banned and detained, and a trial of some is still under appeal.

Mr. Biko said in 1971: "At the heart of this thinking is the realization by blacks that the most potent weapon in the hands of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed."

BPC officials will not discuss any plans they may have for their future inside South Africa. But they say they expect some kind of eruption of discontent among blacks well before June, which will mark the first anniversary of the outbreak of last year's unrest in the black townships.

"The government is bungling things," said one BPC spokesman. He pointed to the deaths of prisoners in detention and to the many youths who have fled the country.

"Black Consciousness has gone to the kitchen," said this official, referring to the impact the children's departure has on black women.

The meaning of black consciousness

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
What is the black consciousness movement in South Africa?

Black consciousness began in the mid-'60s as a search among intellectuals, mainly university students, for a voice against the white-dominated apartheid system of segregation.

The black consciousness philosophy questions the capitalist system, but at the same time rejects the class struggle concept of communism as a radical white theory. A black communism is advocated, but only vaguely defined.

"Black man, you are on your own!" is the title of a speech Mr. Biko gave in 1971, goes to the core of the philosophy.

Other black consciousness concepts, as derived from a thesis by Witwatersrand University student Ann Bernstein, include:

1. African culture is man-centered.
2. The African is deeply religious.

3. Land has always been jointly owned.

4. While the Westerner has a problem-solving approach to life, the African looks at life as situations to be experienced.

From a student movement, black consciousness spread to teachers and to ministers of religion. In fact, Black Theology has become so highly developed that interestingly ministers are moving around South Africa to educate blacks politically.

Black consciousness is usually considered an urban movement, but BPC officials say they are educating blacks in rural areas and that the concepts are catching on.

Since 1972 many BPC and SASO leaders have been banned and detained, and a trial of some is still under appeal.

Mr. Biko said in 1971: "At the heart of this thinking is the realization by blacks that the most potent weapon in the hands of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed."

BPC officials will not discuss any plans they may have for their future inside South Africa. But they say they expect some kind of eruption of discontent among blacks well before June, which will mark the first anniversary of the outbreak of last year's unrest in the black townships.

"The government is bungling things," said one BPC spokesman. He pointed to the deaths of prisoners in detention and to the many youths who have fled the country.

"Black Consciousness has gone to the kitchen," said this official, referring to the impact the children's departure has on black women.

ALTA VISTA in Santa Barbara, California

The Alta Vista Foundation is pleased to announce the recent completion of four additional living units, bringing the capacity of the residential center to 38 persons. The purpose of the Foundation is to serve active Christian Scientists of advancing years who are in need of some financial assistance through reduced rent. Applications are now being accepted.

Or perhaps you just want information on the work of the Foundation, a non-profit corporation. It invites members from the field.

ALTA VISTA FOUNDATION
325 E. Paseo Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101
(805) 866-3516

WINTER SALE

Gregorian Oriental Rugs

Over 5000 honest Gregorian Oriental Rugs on sale at 10-20 up to 30% off regular price. Each piece is different . . . concealing within itself the infinite riches which are revealed to the sympathetic. Please come soon for your selection. We'll be waiting for your visit.

A generous allowance made for your old Orientals
When you trade at Gregorian's you are trading in
America's finest Oriental Rug Shop

Open Daily
'til 5:30
Wed.
'til 8:30
All Day
Saturday

just published
"Oriental Rugs and
the Stories They Tell"
by Arthur T

Asia

Speaking the unthinkable: a Gandhi defeat

By Mohan Ram
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

With one week of campaigning left, Indians are talking of what a short while ago would have been unthinkable — the defeat of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party in the coming general elections.

Arithmetically, a 5 percent drop in the vote for the Congress Party from its 1971 showing (43.6 percent) is a strong possibility. This could well mean a victory for the opposition, which is pooling its vote as never before. The anti-Congress vote will not be fragmented this time.

An opposition victory is, therefore, no longer an impossible dream. But neither is it a certainty, because the opposition may yet fail to translate its early campaign support into seats in the 422-member Parliament.

There is noticeable concern in Mrs. Gandhi's camp about the outcome. Her party's arguments that the country faces a choice between stability and chaos, and that the opposition is unable to provide stability due to its hodge-podge character — apparently are not "cutting it" with the voters, whose mood seems to be one of defiance and anti-power. Critics note that the overwhelming Congress Party majority in the last Parliament did not ensure stability because Mrs. Gandhi had to invoke emergency rule in the face of extra-constitutional agitation by the opposition.

Mrs. Gandhi has admitted that some things went wrong during the "emergency": Some mistakes had been made unintentionally, others deliberately by "certain people who wanted the government exposed," she said. But Food and Agriculture Minister Jagilvan Ram, who quit her party and government Feb. 2 to form a new party called Congress for Democracy, claims to see an "upsurge" among the Indian people against totalitarian and authoritarian trends, and for change.

The opposition has reason to be pleased with

the popular response to its campaign against the continuing emergency.

Mrs. Gandhi repeatedly has assured voters that her party will accept the election verdict, whatever it is. "I would not mind going into the opposition if the people decided so," she said. But she added that she thought a heterogeneous combination of parties forming a government in her place "would be very harmful to the country."

So far, the election campaign by either side does not seem to have come anywhere near finding a common ground. If Mrs. Gandhi says the opposition parties want to encircle and stab her, the opposition retorts, "We have been stabbed, too." If Mr. Ram recalls that the democratic functioning of the government and the Congress Party was abridged, a Gandhi aide replies that occasionally there were leaders who failed to keep pace with the party rank and file and therefore deserved to be ignored.

But, as much as anything else, the opposition is disturbed by Mrs. Gandhi's statement that any criticism of her is "tarnishing the image of India" because, she suggested, an attack on the person holding the prime ministership amounted to an "attack on the entire population." Critics recall that some time earlier, Congress Party president Dev Kant Barooah declared, "India is Indira, and Indira is India."

The daily *Statesman*, a persistent critic of Mrs. Gandhi, noted that Mr. Barooah's declaration "could perhaps have been dismissed as a flight of poetic fancy: the Congress president does, on occasion, write poetry. But Mrs. Gandhi's reiteration of this philosophy will dismay many." It also said: "Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress Party need to be reminded that one of the attributes of an authoritarian regime is the merging of the persons occupying office with those offices. The ominous trends of the first 18 months of the emergency were an indication of the strong pull dictators exercise on a nation playing games with democracy. It was surely a reasonable hope that,

with the announcement of the election, the process toward a dictatorship would be reversed: Mrs. Gandhi's assertion has cast doubt on how far this process is intended to be taken."

Mrs. Gandhi has rejected the opposition's claim that voters will have to choose between democracy and dictatorship, freedom and slavery. To her the real issue is, "In what conditions can democracy exist?" She says she thinks it can exist only in conditions of stability, discipline, and cooperation.

"When they talk about slavery or democracy, they forget that for vast numbers there has been no justice in this country. So, basically, we are trying to put forward programs which will give them justice and which will, therefore, make democracy or even freedom more meaningful for these people," she said.

Thus, there has been little meaningful debate in the fitful election campaign. Observers say all they can detect is that the populist "Indira Wave" that gave her a landslide two-thirds majority in the 1971 elections is absent this time. Meanwhile, the backlash of the emergency is much in evidence — and there is not much question that it is favoring the opposition.

Arithmetically, a 5 percent drop in the vote for the Congress Party from its 1971 showing (43.6 percent) is a strong possibility. This could well mean a victory for the opposition, which is pooling its vote as never before. The anti-Congress vote will not be fragmented this time.

An opposition victory is, therefore, no longer an impossible dream. But neither is it a certainty, because the opposition may yet fail to translate its early campaign support into seats in the 422-member Parliament.

There is noticeable concern in Mrs. Gandhi's camp about the outcome. Her party's arguments that the country faces a choice between stability and chaos, and that the opposition is unable to provide stability due to its hodge-podge character — apparently are not "cutting it" with the voters, whose mood seems to be one of defiance and anti-power. Critics note that the overwhelming Congress Party majority in the last Parliament did not ensure stability because Mrs. Gandhi had to invoke emergency rule in the face of extra-constitutional agitation by the opposition.

Mrs. Gandhi has admitted that some things went wrong during the "emergency": Some mistakes had been made unintentionally, others deliberately by "certain people who wanted the government exposed," she said. But Food and Agriculture Minister Jagilvan Ram, who quit her party and government Feb. 2 to form a new party called Congress for Democracy, claims to see an "upsurge" among the Indian people against totalitarian and authoritarian trends, and for change.

The opposition has reason to be pleased with



By Albert J. Forbes, Jr.
Is Indira India?

Read this and act.



Froilan lives in the highlands of Guatemala in a one-room hut with dirt floors and no sanitary facilities. Labor there is so cheap that, for men like Froilan's father, hard work and long hours still mean a life of poverty. But now life is changing for Froilan.



Her name? We don't know. We found her wandering the streets of a large city in South America. Her mother is a beggar. What will become of this little girl? No one knows. In her country, she's just one of thousands doomed to poverty.

The world is full of children like these who desperately need someone to care like the family who sponsor Froilan.

It costs them \$15 a month, and it gives Froilan so very much. Now he eats regularly. He goes to school. Froilan writes to his sponsors and they write to him. They share something very special.

Since 1938 the Christian Children's Fund has helped hundreds of thousands of children. But so many more need your help. Become a sponsor. You needn't send any money now — you can "meet" the child assigned to your care first. Just fill out and mail the coupon. You'll receive the child's photograph, background information, and detailed instructions on how to write to the child. If you wish to sponsor the child, simply send in your first monthly check or money order for \$15 within 10 days. If not, return the photo and other materials so we may ask someone else to help.

Take this opportunity to "meet" a child who needs your help. Somewhere in the world, there's a suffering child who will share something very special with you.

In response, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees Relief and Rehabilitation (UNCR) has raised \$1 million to subsidize camp life for 75,000 Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian refugees in Thailand. Some \$8 million, including \$12.4 million from the U.S., was raised in 1975 and '76. Another \$11 million — more than \$3 million of it from the U.S. — has been raised for this year.

To add to the 36,000 refugees already permitted to move on to other countries, the UNCR seeks national quota commitments. But this becomes increasingly difficult as more countries come to feel they have already done their part and find the lower educational and vocational levels of a new generation of refugees hard to absorb.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

refugees to return to Indo-China. But only a small number of people from the Laotian hill tribes are expected to find this course acceptable.

In the meantime, some refugee workers and diplomats hope the flow will lessen when those behind learn that the outside world is increasingly unwilling to accept them.

The U.S. has agreed to accept 400 Vietnamese wage earners and dependents each month from Thailand, with priority to those with relatives in the U.S., former U.S. employees, and

United States

Fishing — now 200 miles the limit

By Jak Miner
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
The gray canvas bucket hung silhouetted against the blue early-morning sky, then dropped to dockside where its silvery cargo of haddock spilled into wooden boxes.

As the unloading continued at the end of the Boston Fish Pier, the new 200-mile U.S. fishing limit was about to go into effect (March 1) with industry officials predicting lower prices for haddock, cod, scrod, and ocean perch in coming years.

And, the fishing industry officials add, the men who catch and process the ocean fish are looking forward to better times, too, as a result of the new law.

The law — the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 — has been hailed as the benefactor of the American fish industry. In effect, it aims to:

- Reduce the annual catch, so that nearly exhausted fish stocks can rebuild themselves. The act extends the U.S. fishing jurisdiction from the present 12 to 200 miles and establishes quotas for foreign and U.S. commercial fishermen.

- Put new life into the nearly prostrate U.S. fishing industry. In 1960, U.S. fishermen were taking about 92 percent of the catch off the East Coast; by 1974 their share had dropped to 50 percent. Now 65 percent of all fish eaten in the United States is caught by foreign fishermen.

In pushing out its fishing (not territorial) jurisdiction to 200 miles, the United States will cut severely into the fish take of foreign boats off the New England, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts as well as in Alaskan waters.

Since the act was signed in April, 1976, the State Department has been hammering out agreements with the major user nations including the Soviet Union, Japan, Spain, Taiwan, Poland, Bulgaria, and the European Economic Community. Agreements must still be reached with Canada and Cuba; an agreement with Japan has not been approved by the Congress.

As of March 1, foreign fishermen may take fish only if they have a U.S. permit (costing \$6,000) and agree to U.S. regulations. Each nation is given a limited number of permits which detail where, when, what kind, and how fish may be taken within the 200-mile zone.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Fishing for haddock off the New England coast

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

"Oh, it's going to help us all right," said Capt. Ralph St. Croix, skipper of the 135-foot stern-trawler Old Colony at the end of the Boston Fish Pier.

But Captain St. Croix, his bushy gray eyebrows jutting out over squinting, sea-green eyes, shook his head slowly and pointed at the blue barrels filled to the brim with pink ocean perch: "The Banks are about out. I don't know if the fish will ever come back."

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

"Oh, it's going to help us all right," said Capt. Ralph St. Croix, skipper of the 135-foot stern-trawler Old Colony at the end of the Boston Fish Pier.

But Captain St. Croix, his bushy gray eyebrows jutting out over squinting, sea-green eyes, shook his head slowly and pointed at the blue barrels filled to the brim with pink ocean perch: "The Banks are about out. I don't know if the fish will ever come back."

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

They talk of new trawlers on order as a result of the law, more fishermen being hired, fish processors adding new equipment and workers as the U.S. catch expands.

Penalties for violation — beyond revocation

of the permit — include seizure of the vessel, its equipment, its catch, and fines amounting up to \$50,000 for each day of violation.

The U.S. Coast Guard, which has the responsibility for patrolling the added territory, has been beefed up with additional patrol ships, planes, and men at a cost of about \$70 million.

Commercial fishermen see the new law as the last chance to restore the nation's oldest industry.

Latin America

Tangled nets may open U.S.-Cuban doors

Overlapping zones could be a wedge for discussing a variety of differences

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent
The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba's extension of its fishing zone to 200 miles around the island makes virtually certain that direct Cuba-United States talks will begin soon.

Coming less than 24 hours before the U.S. imposed a similar zone, the Cuban action means that the two nations have overlapping fishing jurisdictions covering some 200,000 square miles.

That overlapping could ensue all sorts of problems as the two countries seek to enforce their hegemony over the zones, and some sort of agreement will have to be worked out in the weeks ahead.

The U.S. already has started talks with Canada, and is due to begin working out details of an accord with Mexico — the other two countries with which the U.S. faces overlapping jurisdictions.

Cuban President Fidel Castro opened the door to talks on the subject in January by sug-

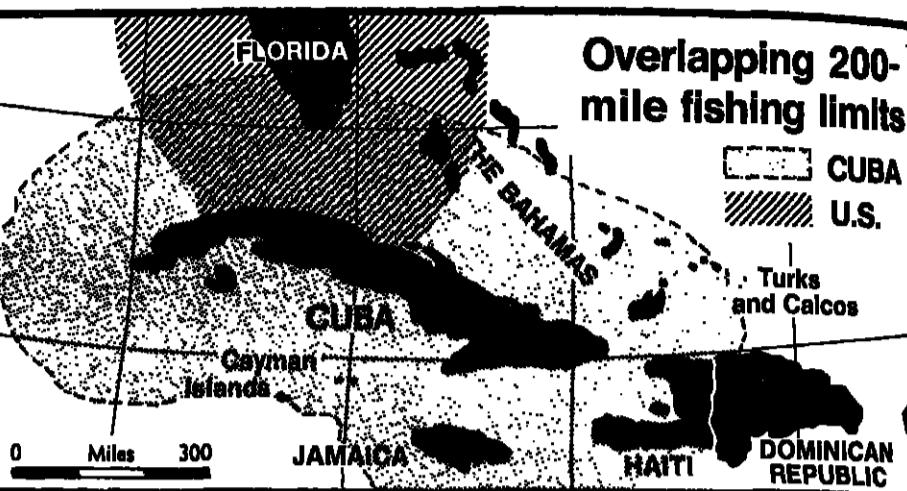
gesting that this might well be the first issue for discussion when Cuba and the U.S. get around to resolving their many disputes.

In fact, the Castro decision Feb. 28 to impose Cuba's own 200-mile jurisdiction is seen in diplomatic circles as an effort by the Cuban leader to get those talks under way. Washington had not yet specifically responded to the original Castro suggestion.

In announcing Cuba's imposition of a 200-mile fishing zone, Havana radio said the Caribbean island is prepared to enter into agreements with all countries affected by the zone. That would include not only the U.S., but also the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, and Mexico, as well as the British colonies of the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

But the major overlapping is, of course, with the U.S. Cuba is only 80 miles away from the southernmost part of the U.S. in the Florida Keys, and international shipping channels pass between the island and the mainland.

In recent years Cuba has expanded its fish-



ing industry manyfold. It currently sends dozens of fishing vessels out each month to Atlantic and Caribbean waters. There have been a number of incidents in which Cuba or U.S. fishing vessels were said to have crossed over into territorial waters of the other nation.

At the same time it extended its fishing jurisdiction 200 miles, Cuba extended its territorial waters from three to 12 miles. That action puts Cuba in line with growing international

practice, but complicates further the question of overlapping jurisdiction.

Cuba's claim to the 200-mile fishing zone refers to an "economic zone for the exploration, exploitation, conservation, and administration of living and nonliving natural resources in the waters, the submarine soil, and subsoil."

Cuba also said the limit will extend from the "external line" made up of islets, keys, and emerged reefs around the main island.

BOANS

THE PACESETTER OF THE WEST!

**11 Stores
Serving**

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- Perth
- Morley
- Carousel
- Grove
- Melville
- Geraldton
- Innaloo
- Garden City
- Kwinana Hub
- Burbury
- Albany

DAVID JONES'

LASSCOCKS

**DRIVE-IN
GARDEN CENTERS**
PHONE 43 9174

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic
modgraphic pty. ltd.
77-85 pirrama street, belgrave,
southern australia, 3125
telephone 46 6071

modgraphic

modgraphic</

From page 1

*Bad week for Brezhnev

ries, a plane which might be particularly useful to the Chinese along the mountainous parts of their frontier with the Soviet Union.

The Ilyichev mission also overlapped with the trip James Schlesinger, former U.S. Secretary of Defense and new head of the energy office in Washington, made to Peking. During that trip Mr. Schlesinger and the Chinese both urged each other to improve their defenses against Soviet weaponry.

Neither Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in Peking nor President Carter in Washington has gotten around yet to doing anything new or spectacular about the Chinese-American relationship, except for the fact that President Carter had a friendly talk with the Chinese liaison chief in the United States in Washington.

Both Mr. Hua and Mr. Carter have been so busy mastering their jobs at home that their mutual relationship is unfriendly. But there is no friction either. The channel is open for use any time the two of them get around to using it.

Which means that Moscow has failed to get out of its disadvantageous position in the great power triangle. There is no friction between Peking and Washington. There is friction between Peking and Moscow and between Washington and Moscow.

This is very much to Mr. Carter's advantage. He can speak out for human rights inside

the Soviet Union, and he can extend a friendly greeting in Washington to prominent Soviet exiles and Moscow can only grumble in return.

Uganda's Idi Amin can retaliate against Mr. Carter's moral disapproval by threatening the lives of Americans in his country. Mr. Brezhnev has to be more circumspect.

Mr. Brezhnev's other troubles are familiar in nature - rising dissidence at home and in the satellite countries, and loss of effective control over Communist parties outside the range of Soviet armed forces.

But this past week produces another first. The meeting in Madrid of the leaders of the French, Italian, and Spanish Communist parties was the first formal meeting of the leaders of the new movement called Eurocommunism. It was called for the avowed purpose of discussing "freedom."

The Eurocommunists stress their asserted independence of Moscow.

With all the above going on, Mr. Brezhnev probably shrugged resignedly when he heard that President Carter was sending a mission to Hanoi this month. Its ostensible purpose is to inquire about Americans still listed as missing in action from the Vietnam war. But it could also discover whether Hanoi seriously wants to open dialogue with Washington. And this could lead eventually to a loss of Soviet influence in Vietnam.

• The federal government is returning to Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in Alaska 44 million

acres of land chosen from the state's public domain and nearly \$1 billion in cash under a five-year-old congressional settlement of claims by the native population of the nation's largest state.

Like the Alaskan claims, the others eventually may be resolved by Congress.

"Only Congress," declares the Justice Department in its memorandum on the Maine case, "can correct past injustices to the tribes without causing new hardships to other tribes . . ."

The opposing side in the dispute also eyes Capitol Hill. Gov. James B. Longley and Maine's congressional delegation now want Congress to revoke Indians' legal title to the land and instead allow them to sue the federal government for reimbursement.

Congress also is being asked to settle the Pacific Northwest fishing rights dispute.

Despite the generally peaceful nature of the new Indian claims, and the relatively small political clout of Indians (only 783,000 in the last national census), the congressional task is not likely to be easy.

• Other land claims are being pushed by Indians in Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; and other Eastern states as far south as South Carolina.

A series of federal courts have upheld Indian claims to fishing rights in the Pacific Northwest drawn from federal treaties dating to the mid-1800s. At stake in the issue are up to one-half of the harvestable runs of steelhead and salmon in state waters and possibly the well-being of the freshwater fishing industry in the region.

• The federal government is returning to Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in Alaska 44 million

From page 1

*Uncertainty comes and goes in Uganda'



By Sven Simon

to meet with President Amin - are now free to return to their homes and travel where they wish inside or out of the country.

Calls from two Ugandan missionary groups were strikingly similar in saying the Americans were safe, happy, and returning to their stations after the meeting with President Amin was canceled.

This is not the first period of uncertainty for missionaries in Uganda, says Dr. Davis Saunders, Southern Baptist administrator for Eastern and Southern Africa. In 1975, some British missionaries were detained after British writer Denis Hills was arrested for making derogatory remarks about President Amin. For the past few months his missionaries have traveled freely, participated in church activities, and Bible schools have operated "with only minor interruptions." The moments of uncertainty, he said, are things which "come and go."

A spokesman for the Holy Cross Fathers in South Bend, Indiana, said he received word through "reliable intermediaries" that the 16 missionaries of his organization, most of whom work in the western part of the country, have returned to their posts.

A Roman Catholic missionary in Kampala indicated President Amin would probably ask for even more American missionaries than now live in Uganda, despite his recent erratic policies toward missionaries.

Asked why missionaries decided to remain in Uganda, the Rev. Sidney Langford said: "They've had a ministry in that country for many years. This kind of thing is really nothing new. They love the people, and the people love them. The people would be very sad if the missionaries left."

A spokesman for the All Africa Conference of Churches, which met in Nairobi, said, ac-

cording to Reuter: "We consider that the threat to the Americans was an effective diversion from the atrocities Amin has inflicted on Uganda."

One missionary organization contacted in the United States says reports of mass killings of Christian tribesmen in Uganda may be exaggerated, according to unconfirmed reports from their contacts in Kenya. Two tribes were clamped down on, but the action was probably for intertribal as well as religious reasons, said the group's spokesman.

A spokesman for the Holy Cross Fathers in South Bend, Indiana, said he received word through "reliable intermediaries" that the 16 missionaries of his organization, most of whom work in the western part of the country, have returned to their posts.

A Roman Catholic missionary in Kampala indicated President Amin would probably ask for even more American missionaries than now live in Uganda, despite his recent erratic policies toward missionaries.

Asked why missionaries decided to remain in Uganda, the Rev. Sidney Langford said: "They've had a ministry in that country for many years. This kind of thing is really nothing new. They love the people, and the people love them. The people would be very sad if the missionaries left."

A spokesman for the All Africa Conference of Churches, which met in Nairobi, said, ac-

From page 1

*Wanted: dog-washer, Musak-muffler, bill-excluder

take it out on me." Or yet again, "Congratulations on the lady in the sent beside you." "Tough luck, I see you bought the underpowered model too." Such a device would help to break down the impersonality of relationships on the road.

A bill-excluder, to keep unwelcome demands out of one's letterbox, is much needed, but hard to perfect. It might inadvertently exclude the occasional rebate.

Less difficult, and operated on the principle of a mine detector, would be a new-detecto for waving over the Sunday papers. A sniff of the front-page headlines should suffice - the first whiff of the word "exclusive" should be enough to light up the "no news" signal - and one could be saved a whole Sunday's reading only to arrive at the conclusion that there was nothing in the paper anyway.

A similar approach might produce a topic-filter for one's radio or television. Simply program in a subject like *Lady Falkender*, or *Childhood of H. M. the Queen*, *The Curier Family*, and the set would automatically switch to another channel when they came up.

A more personal need of mine is for a hom-

ing device for my spectacle case. As my family knows only too well, twice a day I prowl the house like a murder-squad detective, asking suspicious questions to determine which of them has stolen my spectacle case. It is a battered old National Health Service case for which none of them has the slightest use, and usually it turns up on the bathroom windowsill, where I left it.

But a tiny radio transmitter, built into the case and calling to an equally tiny receiver, would save a great deal of ill-will. But where did I leave the receiver . . . ?

The family puts me in mind of another crying need. It would be a computerized console, like the ones in airline booking offices, which would keep track of the children: saying not only where they were and what meals they would be in for but their names and ages - always the hardest things to remember.

One would just ask the computer: "What is the name of that freckle-faced daughter about five-foot-three with round cheeks who always wears jeans?" And it would say: "That is not your daughter; that is the girl-friend of your elder son dumped last July."

It would be a great help to harassed fathers of more than one or two children.

There are some gifts I fancy that are really too fantastic to expect. I mean, instant coffee that tastes like coffee, or sliced bread that tastes like bread, or even a motor car that doesn't go wrong (never mind how long it takes to get from 0 to 80 - it can take all day so long as it doesn't go wrong). So here is a really simple request:

A one-piece garment that will not get stared at - whether in approval or disapproval - but which will contain enough pockets to carry the bits and pieces that modern man needs by him: notebooks, tape-recorder, binoculars, flashlight, dog-leash, etcetera. It has been suggested that what I really need is a Marine commando's rucksack, but it is hard to sit down in one - let alone drive a car or play the piano.

So I'll settle for such a garment as I've described, and if it can have joined-on shoes, like those Peter Pan kidie-pajamas, so much the better. In grey or brown, preferably, to fit six-to-seven-

From page 1

*American Indians demand land

dians, unless their claim is settled out of court by June 1. U.S. District Court Judge Edward T. Gignoux approved March 1 in Portland, Maine, a Justice Department request for a three-month extension of the case to allow additional time for an out-of-court settlement.

The tribal lands of these Indians, allies of the patriots in the Revolutionary War, are also in the satellite countries, and loss of effective control over Communist parties outside the range of Soviet armed forces.

But this past week produces another first. The meeting in Madrid of the leaders of the French, Italian, and Spanish Communist parties was the first formal meeting of the leaders of the new movement called Eurocommunism.

It was called for the avowed purpose of discussing "freedom."

The opposing side in the dispute also eyes Capitol Hill. Gov. James B. Longley and Maine's congressional delegation now want Congress to revoke Indians' legal title to the land and instead allow them to sue the federal government for reimbursement.

Congress also is being asked to settle the Pacific Northwest fishing rights dispute.

Despite the generally peaceful nature of the new Indian claims, and the relatively small political clout of Indians (only 783,000 in the last national census), the congressional task is not likely to be easy.

• Other land claims are being pushed by Indians in Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; and other Eastern states as far south as South Carolina.

A series of federal courts have upheld Indian claims to fishing rights in the Pacific Northwest drawn from federal treaties dating to the mid-1800s. At stake in the issue are up to one-half of the harvestable runs of steelhead and salmon in state waters and possibly the well-being of the freshwater fishing industry in the region.

• The federal government is returning to Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in Alaska 44 million

acres of land chosen from the state's public domain and nearly \$1 billion in cash under a five-year-old congressional settlement of claims by the native population of the nation's largest state.

Like the Alaskan claims, the others eventually may be resolved by Congress.

"Only Congress," declares the Justice Department in its memorandum on the Maine case, "can correct past injustices to the tribes without causing new hardships to other tribes . . ."

The opposing side in the dispute also eyes Capitol Hill. Gov. James B. Longley and Maine's congressional delegation now want Congress to revoke Indians' legal title to the land and instead allow them to sue the federal government for reimbursement.

Congress also is being asked to settle the Pacific Northwest fishing rights dispute.

Despite the generally peaceful nature of the new Indian claims, and the relatively small political clout of Indians (only 783,000 in the last national census), the congressional task is not likely to be easy.

• Other land claims are being pushed by Indians in Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; and other Eastern states as far south as South Carolina.

A series of federal courts have upheld Indian claims to fishing rights in the Pacific Northwest drawn from federal treaties dating to the mid-1800s. At stake in the issue are up to one-half of the harvestable runs of steelhead and salmon in state waters and possibly the well-being of the freshwater fishing industry in the region.

• The federal government is returning to Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in Alaska 44 million

acres of land chosen from the state's public domain and nearly \$1 billion in cash under a five-year-old congressional settlement of claims by the native population of the nation's largest state.

Like the Alaskan claims, the others eventually may be resolved by Congress.

"Only Congress," declares the Justice Department in its memorandum on the Maine case, "can correct past injustices to the tribes without causing new hardships to other tribes . . ."

The opposing side in the dispute also eyes Capitol Hill. Gov. James B. Longley and Maine's congressional delegation now want Congress to revoke Indians' legal title to the land and instead allow them to sue the federal government for reimbursement.

Congress also is being asked to settle the Pacific Northwest fishing rights dispute.

Despite the generally peaceful nature of the new Indian claims, and the relatively small political clout of Indians (only 783,000 in the last national census), the congressional task is not likely to be easy.

• Other land claims are being pushed by Indians in Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; and other Eastern states as far south as South Carolina.

A series of federal courts have upheld Indian claims to fishing rights in the Pacific Northwest drawn from federal treaties dating to the mid-1800s. At stake in the issue are up to one-half of the harvestable runs of steelhead and salmon in state waters and possibly the well-being of the freshwater fishing industry in the region.

• The federal government is returning to Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in Alaska 44 million

acres of land chosen from the state's public domain and nearly \$1 billion in cash under a five-year-old congressional settlement of claims by the native population of the nation's largest state.

Like the Alaskan claims, the others eventually may be resolved by Congress.

"Only Congress," declares the Justice Department in its memorandum on the Maine case, "can correct past injustices to the tribes without causing new hardships to other tribes . . ."

The opposing side in the dispute also eyes Capitol Hill. Gov. James B. Longley and Maine's congressional delegation now want Congress to revoke Indians' legal title to the land and instead allow them to sue the federal government for reimbursement.

Congress also is being asked to settle the Pacific Northwest fishing rights dispute.

Despite the generally peaceful nature of the new Indian claims, and the relatively small political clout of Indians (only 783,000 in the last national census), the congressional task is not likely to be easy.

• Other land claims are being pushed by Indians in Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; and other Eastern states as far south as South Carolina.

A series of federal courts have upheld Indian claims to fishing rights in the Pacific Northwest drawn from federal treaties dating to the mid-1800s. At stake in the issue are up to one-half of the harvestable runs of steelhead and salmon in state waters and possibly the well-being of the freshwater fishing industry in the region.

• The federal government is returning to Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in Alaska 44 million

acres of land chosen from the state's public domain and nearly \$1 billion in cash under a five-year-old congressional settlement of claims by the native population of the nation's largest state.

Like the Alaskan claims, the others eventually may be resolved by Congress.

"Only Congress," declares the Justice Department in its memorandum on the Maine case, "can correct past injustices to the tribes without causing new hardships to other tribes . . ."

The opposing side in the dispute also eyes Capitol Hill. Gov. James B. Longley and Maine's congressional delegation now want Congress to revoke Indians' legal title to the land and instead allow them to sue the federal government for reimbursement.

Congress also is being asked to settle the Pacific Northwest fishing rights dispute.

Despite the generally peaceful nature of the new Indian claims, and the relatively small political clout of Indians (only 783,000 in the last national census), the congressional task is not likely to be easy.

• Other land claims are being pushed by Indians in Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Rhode Island; Connecticut; and other Eastern states as far south as South Carolina.

A series of federal courts have upheld Indian claims to fishing rights in the Pacific Northwest drawn from federal treaties dating to the mid-1800s. At stake in the issue are up to one-half of the harvestable runs of steelhead and salmon in state waters and possibly the well-being of the freshwater fishing industry in the region.

• The federal government is returning to Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in Alaska 44 million

acres of land chosen from the state's public domain and nearly \$1 billion in cash under a five-year-old congressional settlement of claims by the native population of the nation's largest state.

Like the Alaskan claims, the others eventually may be resolved by Congress.

"Only Congress," declares the Justice Department in its memorandum on the Maine case, "can correct past injustices to the tribes without causing new hardships to other tribes . . ."

The opposing side in the dispute also eyes Capitol Hill. Gov. James B. Longley and Maine's congressional delegation now want Congress to revoke Indians' legal title to the land and instead allow them to sue the federal government for reimbursement.

Congress also is

Middle East

Mini-summit: what the Arabs talked about

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Arab mini-summit just concluded in Khartoum, Sudan, should be seen against the background of:

The possibility of a complete shifting of alliances between American and Soviet clients in the Horn of Africa at the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

The desire of the Arab states confronting Israel (particularly Egypt and Syria who enjoy the backing of Saudi Arabia) to ensure as strong an influence for themselves in the Red Sea (which is Israel's back door), and to keep the Red Sea coastline out of extreme leftist or pro-Soviet hands.

The Khartoum meeting involved President Jaafar al-Nimeiry of Sudan, President Sadat of Egypt, and President Assad of Syria. At its conclusions Feb. 28, a Sudanese presidential spokesman said the three leaders had concentrated on Red Sea security in terms of "making it a lake of peace, resisting any international conflict over it, and laying down a common Arab strategy."

Interestingly, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Talcott Seelye was in Khartoum during the mini-summit. Mr. Seelye — an Arab specialist — had planned his itinerary before the mini-summit was arranged. But immediately before arriving in Khartoum he was in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, and from Khartoum he flew March 1 to Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia.

There is little doubt that Mr. Seelye is as concerned about the present fluidity and instability in the Horn of Africa as are the three

Arab presidents who were conferring in Khartoum.

The concern has been heightened by developments in Ethiopia since the violent events there early last month. Head of State Tafari Bente was killed by rivals in the military junta. Lieut. Col. Mengistu Haile Miriam has emerged as the new top man, with Lieut. Col. Atnafu Abate his reportedly uneasy No. 2.

The new leaders have received messages of congratulation from the following Communist states: Cuba, the Soviet Union, China, East Germany, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. Both Colonel Mengistu and Colonel Atnafu now are talking publicly in Marxist jargon and clichés. Colonel Atnafu has even said Ethiopia should turn to the Communist world for arms.

What is strange about all this is that hitherto Ethiopia had been getting all its arms and equipment from the United States. The flow continues, despite the overthrow of the late Emperor Haile Selassie back in the fall of 1974.

But Colonel Mengistu's position is doubly precarious now, not only because of continued feuding within the junta but because what was once the Ethiopian Empire is in danger of falling apart. Eritrean guerrillas are bringing ever closer the establishment of their province as an independent state. And Somalia casts a covetous shadow over the Somaliland-populated Ethiopian province of Ogaden and over the mainly Somaliland-populated French territory of Afars and Issas due to become independent later this year.

The Arabs have generally sided with the Eritreans. Sudanese President Nimeiry as recently as Jan. 30 called openly for Eritrean independence. In return, the Ethiopian junta has



Concerned newspaper reader, Addis Ababa

By June Gooden

given aid and sanctuary to General Nimeiry's Sudanese political foes. There is little doubt that the three presidents who met in Khartoum this week would be happy to see the entire Horn coastline from Somalia to Eritrea separated from Ethiopia and controlled by Somali and Eritrean governments friendly to the Arab cause — but not under Soviet or extreme leftist influence or control.

One of the obstacles to that hitherto has been the Soviet Union's privileged position in Somalia. Moscow is Somalia's main (and very generous) arms supplier and the Soviets have the use of Somali facilities.

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

AFRICA

Republic of South Africa

Cape Province CAPE TOWN

PORT SERVICE CENTRE

FOR ALL YOUR
SERVICE
REQUIREMENTS
and
THE FINEST SELECTION
OF USED CARS

7 Main Road, NEWLANDS
(Next to Christian Science Church)
Phone: 69-4126

JOHANNESBURG

Rice, Wells & Co. (PTY.) LTD.

PRINTERS
AND
STATIONERS

97 Commissioner Street
Johannesburg
Telephones No. 83-6781

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales

EPPING

REAL ESTATE EPPING AND NORTHERN DISTRICT

For
HOMES — UNITS
LAND — RENTALS
CONTACT

HILTON Real Estate

(EPPING PTY LTD.)
Members Real Estate Institute

74 BECROFT RD., EPPING, SYDNEY

565-7102

565765

New South Wales

SYDNEY Crown's Nest

BEARE & LEY

PTY. LTD.

MEM'S and BOYS'

OUTFITTERS

AND

GIRLS' and BOYS'

SCHOOLWEAR

Specialists

Member British Asn. International

Furniture Removers

TEL. 888-8222

14 Willoughby Rd., Crown's Nest

216 Church St., Parramatta

328 Forest Rd., Hurstville

635-4811

67-1032

565-7102

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

565765

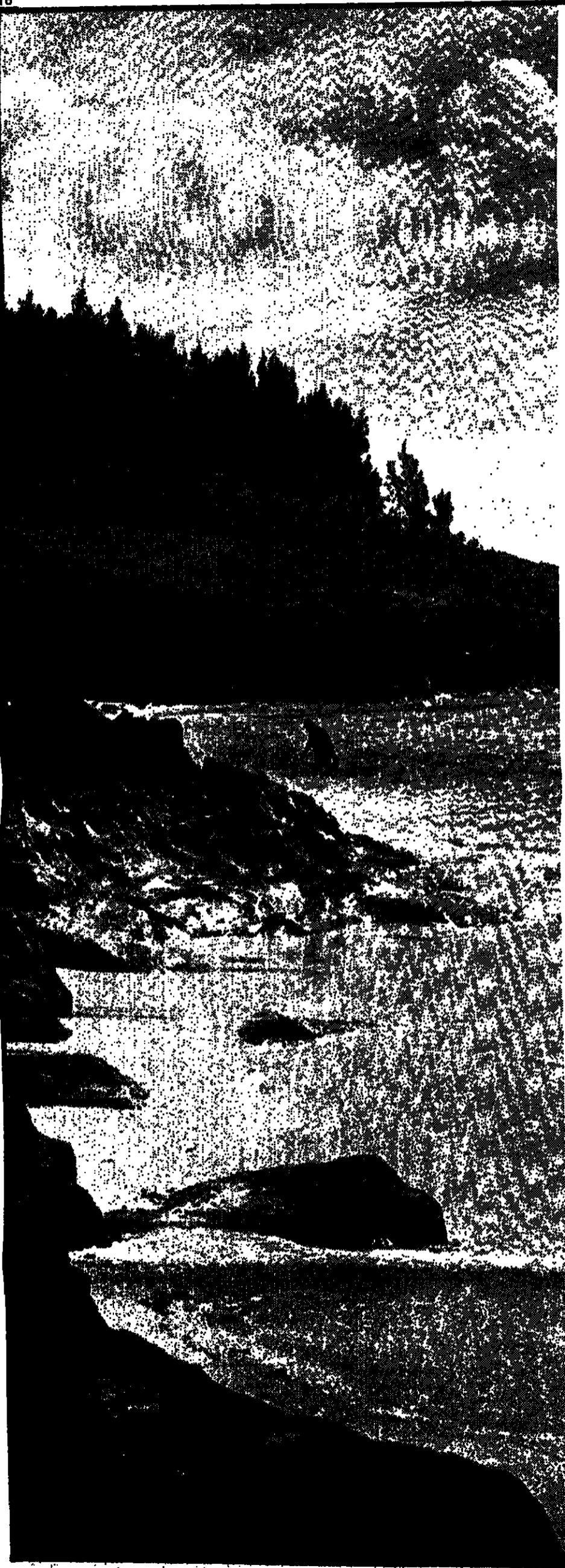
565765

565765

565765

565765

565765



Bermuda crosswinds

This popular tourist haven — with its British flavor, lazy lifestyle, balmy beaches, and economy based almost solely on vacationers — could change drastically as political demands for independence mount. The issue, now being informally debated by Bermudians, is likely to be decided during or before the next round of elections, due in 1981.

By Curtis J. Sitomer
American news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hamilton, Bermuda
New cross-currents — both political and economic — buffet one of the mid-Atlantic's most favored resort paradises, the tiny island of Bermuda.

This 22-mile-long, fishhook-shaped haven of coral and foliage, anchored in the ocean 700 miles southeast of New York, has been a British crown colony for almost three centuries (since 1684). And for the past 20 years it has enjoyed self-government with only its foreign affairs, defense, and internal security remaining under British responsibility.

Under this benevolent arrangement with the mother country, Bermuda thrives as a tourist retreat. From March through December, a half-million visitors a year swarm to its friendly shores to soak up sunshine, stroll through its quaint shops and museums, motorcycle into picturesque and sparsely populated rural parishes, and to enjoy the old-English elegance of tea time in historic surfside hotels.

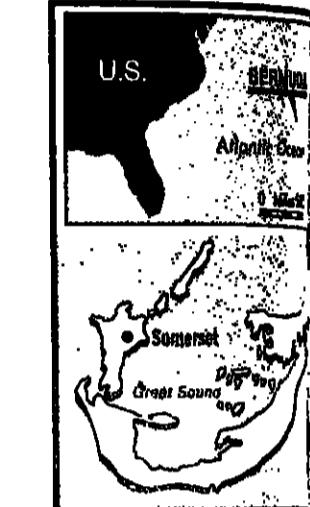
North Americans, from both the U.S. and Canada, and even Britons themselves come to Bermuda to "get away from it all." Golf, swimming, fishing, and tennis are side attractions. Says one long-time resident, "Lazing about is the main thing."

Although promotion of tourism is a prime commercial pursuit of the island with packaged tours in season and cut-rate air-and-hotel "specials" offered in "off" months — preservation and protection of the land and its customs are held equally important by most Bermudians.

Visitors limited

Limitation of numbers (of visitors) and cultivation of a "quality clientele" have, at least up to now, been a top priority of tourist officials.

"Bermuda has only one long-term future, and that's to get the type of people who will



enjoy what Bermuda has to offer, rather than change Bermuda to attract a major people," explained Dr. Forest Trimble, the ruling United Bermuda Party (UBP).

Government policy fosters strict controls: limiting construction of hotels, enacting a long-time ban on rental cars, and holding the number of taxis, tour buses, and tourbikes available to tourists.

Restraint and good taste are the hallmarks not only for Bermuda visitors but for residents. Automobile ownership is strictly limited, one per housing unit. And periodic inspection of Bermudians to keep their cars both mechanically and visually in good shape. No boards dot the countryside. They have been outlawed.

At the same time, Bermuda homes are subject to strict construction and painting rules. Fresh coats of pastel colors are required periodically to spruce up the outside.

To curb land speculation from abroad, dentists are not permitted to sell their houses "outsiders." "A foreigner can buy a house from another foreigner," explains Tom Dugan, of the Bermuda tourist bureau.

Land of the past

There are continuing efforts to keep Bermuda "a land of the past" which will be in line with its unique charm. Middle-class tourists from the Eastern U.S., Canada, and the British Isles are the mainstay. But fresh winds from within and abroad are altering all this.

What are they?

- A growing and what would appear to be a compelling mood for independence. This is spurred mainly by blacks who constitute two-thirds of the island's 55,000 residents. Many young whites who insist that breaking away from Britain is necessary to retain their national identity.

The independence movement is not even its most ardent critics. But many

Cove at Southampton on Bermuda's scenic coast
By John Petrotti

SPRING FASHION

A pull-out section

Bright and breezy

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A change of character, a change of mood — that's the gist of spring. Not that fashion is making an abrupt about-face. Differences there are this season, but none so drastic as to cause everything you own suddenly to look too long, too short, too wide, too narrow, too irretrievably outmoded.

The hemline hike-up that's been hitting the headlines is, to a degree, a scare tactic. At most, it's a reminder that fashion never stands still. Designers in Paris and New York who are reverting to knee exposure are figuratively attaching hang-tags to their neo-minis. Pierre Cardin cautions that his Greek tunics and handkerchief point, super-short dresses are "only for the young." Adolfo, who showed abbreviated T-shirt dresses, labels them "for Palm Beach or Palm Springs."

What is most discernible this season is a new spirit, a drift toward gentility that could, given time, turn into a full-blown romantic movement.

Skirts are fuller and waistlines are back. Ruffles, eyelet embroidery, fine pipings, delicate tucks, bits of lace, and other refinements we haven't been seeing for a while are edging back into the picture. Such arch-feminine trappings as frilly petticoats, lace-rimmed double skirts, and beribboned camisoles are not too far fetched.

Ultratailored clothes are losing their uncompromising masculinity. The dash in haberdashery is apt to come from a soft silk shirt or a flowing string tie. Some new jacket, skirt, and blouse combinations have lines that recall the post-New Look suits of the early 1950s, while maintaining the relaxed unstructured looks of today's sports ensembles that are made up of separates.

Speaking of separates — who doesn't live in them? The basics of your existing wardrobe — those separate pieces to which you add a component periodically — can be updated this year with the addition of strong, clear colors. Invest in a brilliant blue or chrome-yellow blazer in the new shorter length. See it revitalize a black or navy skirt.

New accents, the pick-me-ups that can convert last year's jacket and shirt into this year's, are most effective in slick shiny red — the No. 1 accessory color for incoming warm weather. Slices of red on your wrists (plastic bangles), red side combs, a skinny belt, stripy flat sandals, a shiny envelope purse could be the happy spice you add in the spring. The same recipe will work with summer sundresses.

The other top daytime accent — a flash of metallic gold — breaks with the tradition that metallics are only for evening. Discretionary use of a gilt-threaded chiffon scarf, a kid or mylar shoe, belt, or bag shows you're aware of the latest gold standard.

White classics verge on the poetic, peacock is also in full flower.

In the wide representation of geographies and epochs: laced corsets and fandango-flounced tiered skirts, Southern plantation and Madame Bovary extravaganzas, French provincial apron dresses, South Sea sarongs, and exotic Caribbean prints for beach and play, featuring palms, tropical birds, and blossoms. Homespun fabrics like hopsacking and linsey burlap, sisal belts, real rope sandals, show we're not straying from the back-to-nature trail.



Knickers, rainshirts, and matching umbrellas by Don Sayres for Gamut

Photo by Ray Porter

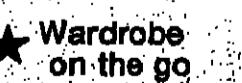
★ Ruffles and flounces



★ London's Nancy Vale



★ Wardrobe on the go



★ Manhattan's Nancy McFadden



★ Bows and braids



★ Palm Springs sequined sandpiper





Poplin coat for puddle jumping by White Stag

Wardrobe with ways to wear in the day and also just right to wear until night

By Nan Trent
Fashion editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

On the go?

Then here is a wardrobe aimed to make it all go slick as silk from morning to night:

- First, a puddle-jumping poplin raincoat, to team with tops and skirts or pants. All the better if budget priced, as is White Stag's Water Works line.
- Splurge a little on a springtime, daytime, wear-everywhere print dress. The Hanae Mori crepe de chine shown here comes from the young Japanese designer's first Paris couture collection. But there are many other interesting prints this spring in a wide range of prices, including, of course, the ubiquitous Diane von Furstenberg jerseys.
- A relaxed suit, preferably in three parts that make one fantastic whole — or that go their separate ways, compounding their usefulness.
- Come evening, wrap it all up with a gown gown. We have shown Halston's full-skirted chiffon with side draped stole just because it is so beautiful.

And that is what fashion is all about: beauty that is also easy, a touch of fantasy — fun.

Relaxed three-part suit by Kasper for J. L. Sport



Pick a posy from Hanae Mori's flowered silk crepe



Float through evening in Halston's chiffon with stole

Lingerie in whites and satins

Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Chicago

Crisp whites, shiny satins, and nostalgia. That is the theme of springtime's lingerie and intimate apparel, according to a recent showing here that heralded the opening of the city's new Apparel Center.

Sponsored by the trade magazine Body Fashions, the show presented underfashions for spring from a number of the country's leading manufacturers.

On historic Wolf Point, where Chicago's trading business began back in the 1800s, the new Apparel Center offers 11 floors of women's, children's, men's, and boy's wear lines from all over the nation and the world. More than 4,000 exhibitors offer their lines daily all year long. European showings are scheduled for this center ahead of those in Paris and Rome.

Adjacent to the Merchandise Mart on the Chicago River, the addition of the Apparel Center makes this the largest wholesale complex in the world.

Among the headlines in the summary of fashion presented in the recent show were nylon caftans and night wear with halter and strapless designs that emphasize the bare shoulder look being shown in ready-to-wear for summer.

Lace is seen not only in the nostalgic look which features cotton knits and ruffles reminiscent of the westward expansion of the nation, but also in sophisticated contemporary designs with much of the interest at the back.

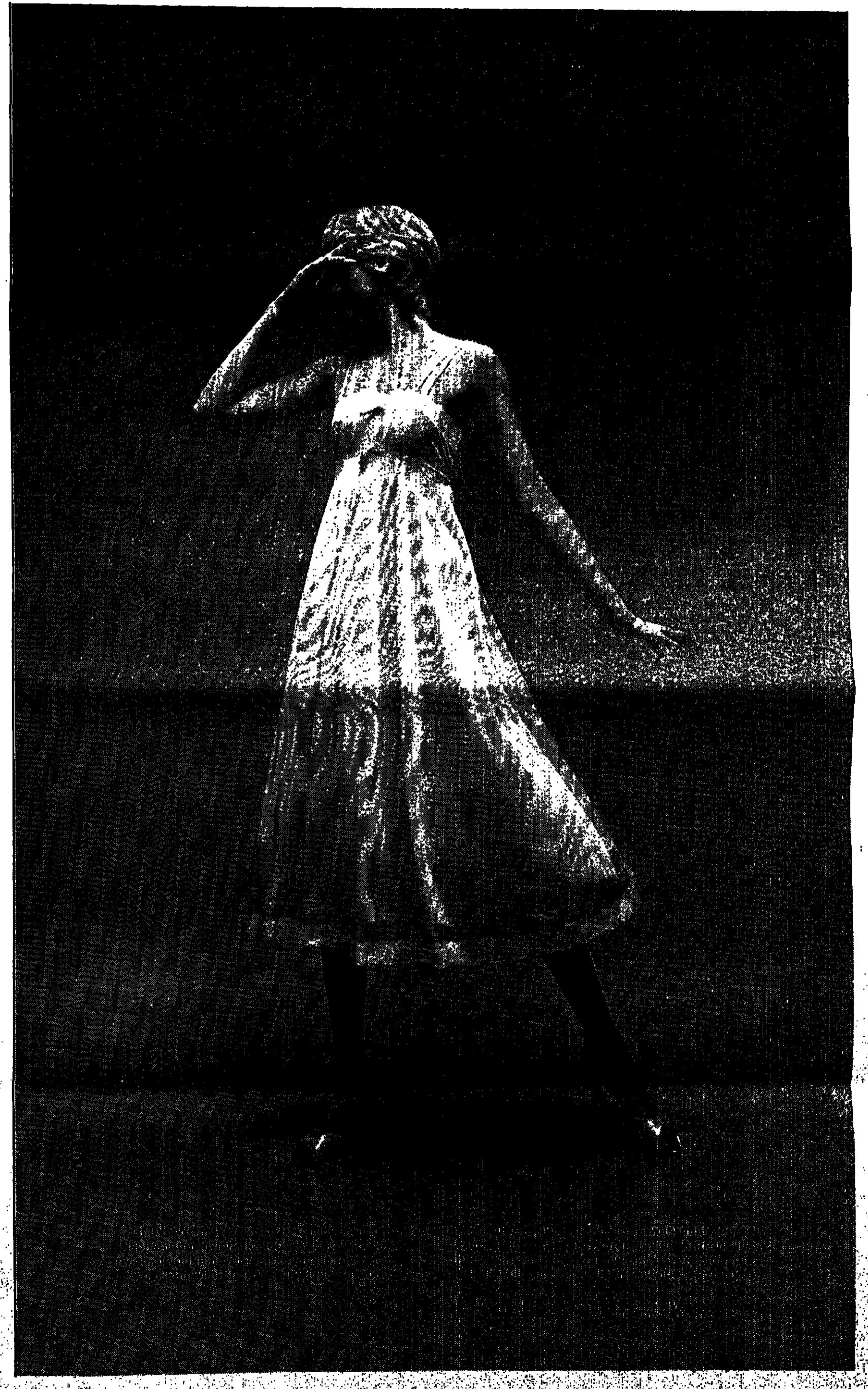
Shine is important with lace, pointed out Deane Mokowitz, editor of the trade publication. Cowl necklines and ponchos over sheaths are prominent for lounge wear this spring. Some of the back interest comes from cowls in reverse.

Springtime colors, in addition to the traditional white and beige, are aquamarine, yellow, navy, and ecru.

Bright Roman stripes and dainty prints also are being shown for sleepwear as well as play clothes for the coming season. Antron III nylon tricot, Enkniture nylon, cotton oxford cloth, and Crepeset nylon are among the trade names for fibers and fabrics designed for the silk-like texture and noncurling, static-resistant construction.

Because shoulder interest is great in the new leisure wear, underwears are important in bras. Panties are made with three-way control. Intricate construction of many of the lounge "dresses" brings smooth control to the front, with flattery, draped designs at the back.

N. L. P.





Designed by Bill Haire for Friedricks

Striped skirt and white eyelet camisole create festive mood

Japanese invasion of haute couture

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

Ten years ago, it would not have been possible for a Japanese designer like Jun Ashida to buy a boutique in the fashionable Ginza section of Tokyo.

The land is reputed to be the most expensive in Japan at \$16,363 per square meter.

"We're really just a small company," said Ashida manager Paul Jeffers. "We thought we would rent it, but the bank suggested we purchase and agreed to the loan."

It is a sign of the success Japanese fashion designers are enjoying, presenting collections and opening shops in Tokyo, New York, and Paris. Yet most of them are the first generation of Japanese to design Western clothes, which came to the Far East on a large scale only after World War II.

Second N.Y. store

Hanae Mori recently opened her second boutique in New York, where she is known for her Japanese style prints on flowing chiffon gowns, and inaugurated her own couture house in Paris this season as well.

Kenzo Takada became the first Japanese to have his designs chosen for the "Clothes of the Year" by the "Museum of Costume" in Bath, England.

BROWNSTONE STUDIO

THE WILROY TRAVELLER

—3 easy pieces in a silky ribbed knit. Can you imagine the extra fashion mileage you'll get from each part as a separate? Band-necked jacket is sparked with white stitching and white facing. The hip-hiding pants are full-legged pull-ons. Underneath there is a U-necked sleeveless shell that's back-zipping and piped. A washable, packable polyester knit in black and white or navy and white. 6-20. \$60.00. (1.25 shipping). Add pattern with Echo's jumbo pure silk scarf. 32" square. Black/white, navy/white, red/white. \$13.00. (1.85 shipping)

"UPSTAIRS"
the Brownstones Boutique
on the 22nd floor at
342 Madison Ave., Dept. 42
New York, N.Y. 10017
In N.Y. State call
212-953-1370
Out-of-state call
800-221-2468

If you prefer shopping
from home,
write or call for our
FREE
SPRING/RESORT
BROCHURE

New York State residents
add 4% sales tax
M.O., American Express, Bank
Americard or Master Charge.



A ruffle here, a flounce there — it's the new fashion twirl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Do we hear a waltz? Or is it a mazurka, a polka, or a spirited peasant dance? Any of these are possible at the moment for fashion has embarked on a full-skirted round of costumery, with a ruffle here, a flounce there, a border of broderie anglaise, and bits of French ribbon.

Some big-skirted dresses are frankly destined for the ballrooms of America should the great ball make a return engagement. But besides the rustling taffetas à la Proust and Candide, and the tiered white cottons with lace that take us back to the grand days of Tara, Spanish-inspired skirts and tops and aproned dirndls in Alpine border prints are on hand. These will certainly be worn at country-club dances and even on boardwalks of the more festive beach resorts.

The big skirt that can be slipped over a tank top or worn with a camisole or one of the new corsets is a valid vacation separate.

So far, the crinoline has yet to be revived. But petticoats in layers are back. A red one under a blue full skirt will show you what possibilities there are in fantasy costume dressing.

P.F.

from Richter's World of Values

the Cultured Look

10mm
60" rope
\$10

Now — one of America's
best-known 5th Avenue jewelers
makes this fabulous offer —

Richter's uniform, 10mm sixty-inch rope is
lustrous and hand knotted, like the
expensive kind. Looks fine enough to wear
with your genuine cultured pearl jewelry.

International Jewelers for Half a Century

RICHTER'S FIFTH AVENUE

680 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 10019 (bet. 53rd & 54th Sts.) (212) 355-4600

LOOK FOR THE STORE WITH THE GARDEN IN FRONT

Richter's Fifth Avenue, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019 Major Credit Cards Accepted

Please send 60" ropes @ \$10
each + \$1.00 shipping & handling
(N.Y. residents please add sales tax)
Sorry, no C.O.D.s

SEND FREE 1977 catalog

You must be satisfied or return items within 30 days for refund (less postage)

PULL ON SPRING

In a bouquet of colors from Herman Geist:
Kelly Green, Daisy Yellow, Tangerine,
Blimm Blue, Bright Pink, Navy, Red, Black,
Brown.
All piped in white at neck. 50% cotton, 50%
polyester.
Soft to wear and washes beautifully.
\$13

Add \$1.00 postage.
Allow 3 weeks delivery.

Master Charge • BankAmericard
Money Order • Check

concord casuals
113 Thoreau St., Concord, MA 01742

THE BELGIAN STROLLER

For Women
The ELLE
\$85

BELGIAN SHOES
Herman Geist, Owner-Presdent
60 EAST 56TH ST., NEW YORK 10022
FREE BROCHURES AVAILABLE
Major Credit Cards Accepted

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, March 7, 1977

Spring fashions give shoulders place in the sun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

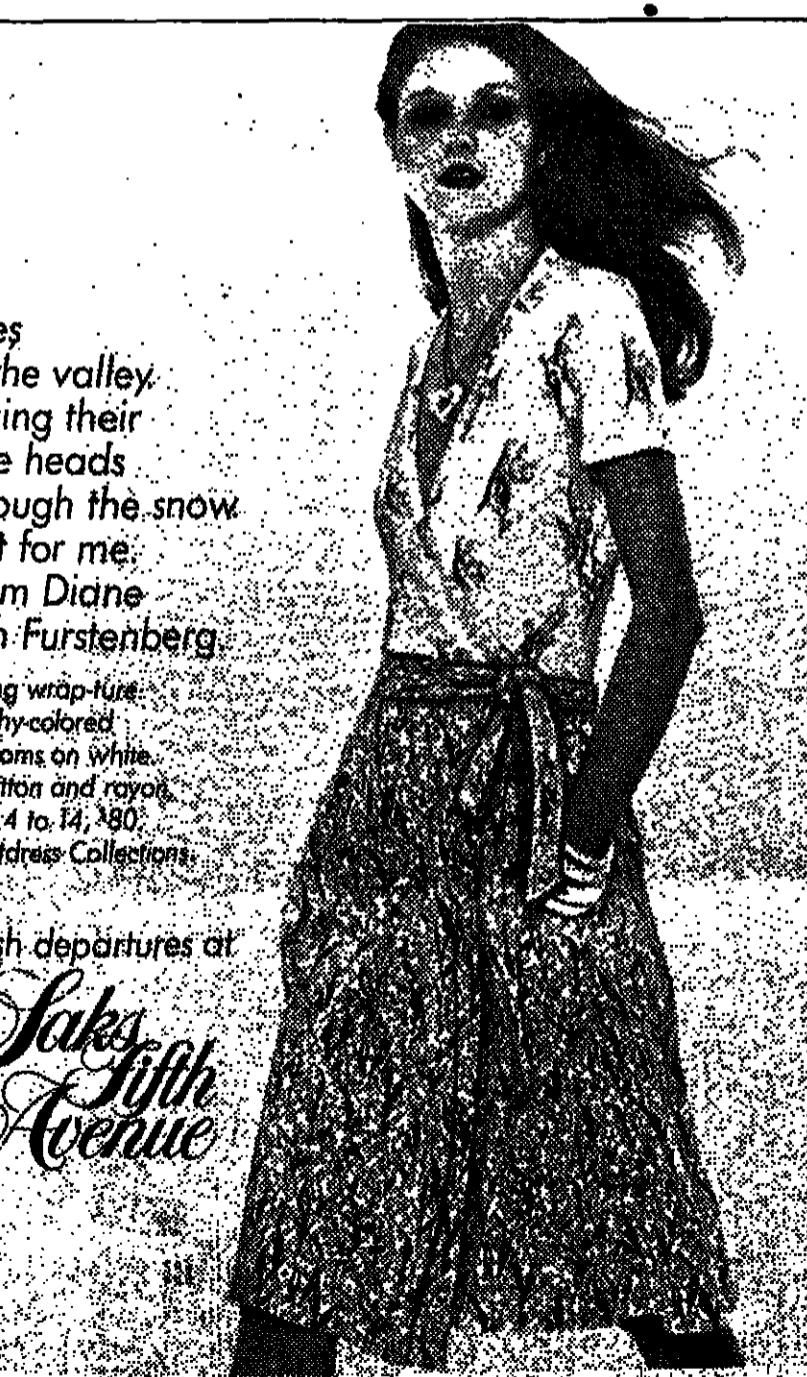
A shapely shoulder, if you happen to have one, is a great asset these days. And if you happen to like wearing strapless dresses, two shapely shoulders are even better.

The baring of the shoulder, or shoulders, is practically a commonplace in warm-weather sun, play, and evening clothes this year. The new corset and camisole tops account for some of the shoulder display. But even the faithful T-shirt has been getting the one-shouldered treatment and the strapless jersey tube (another spring and summer separates staple) is holding up better than ever in the fashion picture.

If top-shouldered is not already part of the fashion vernacular, it ought to be. Drawstring neckline peasant blouses and boat-neck tops are pushed down purposefully to droop over one shoulder, Spanish gypsy style. This one-shouldered look is not, of course, anything to wear to the Monday morning business conference, but at the beach or barbecue it goes with a tiered gathered skirt or, worn belted as a tunie blouse, over shorts or pants.

Halston, who came out for asymmetry last season with a new off-center diagonal V-neck, has a boat neck evening T-shirt dress in boldly printed matte jersey. It is not absolutely essential to wear it off one shoulder but a shoulder covered up will not look as new as a shoulder bared.

P.F.



From Paris. Collection Miss M

Easy going sun dress with deep pockets, high waist, and tied spaghetti straps

San Francisco... a city of rare delights. Britex is one of them

Rare fabrics, collected from the finest mills and couture houses all over the globe. Nature's luxuries - woolens, silks, cottons. And man-made fibers. That are miracles.

Stop by... we're just off Union Square, across from BROWN'S FIFTH AVENUE. We'd be glad to show you our special collection that dress, suit, blouse or pants you want to make as well as fabrics you're interested in seeing. We'll send suitable swatches for you to order from. Mail to Dept. 5K. Please include \$2 for our swatch service. Britex Bazaar accepts BankAmericard, Master Charge, and American Express.

BRITEX FABRICS

McCarthy 300-4447 • 1000 Market Street • San Francisco, CA 94103



Wool and mohair blousons for mother and daughter by Nancy Vale

Hand-knitter's story is an ever-unraveling yarn

By Serena Sinclair
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

If Nancy Vale saw a ball of twine lying in a road she'd knit it. Mind you, only if that twine were pure cotton, pure wool, pure hemp, or whatever.

This hand-knitter of Sidcup in Kent has the same level of intensity on her three passions: to knit, to use the purest fibres only, and to get things done with a flourish.

Some 200 women all round south London keep their fingers flying for dynamic Nancy. This mother of five found a bit of time on her hands. She knew she could — and did — write out the knitting patterns she'd devised, so she advertised in her local paper for helpers.

The next step was to show her hand-knits in Fleet Street and to get introduced to top shops and couture firms (her shawls swiftly appeared in the Hardy Amies collection of that season). Balked at obtaining just the wool she needed, Nancy Vale found it logical to make an appointment (and to get it) with the managing director of Wendy Wools. No intermediaries. She got the wool.

Entry to the big American stores was a natural follow-on for this totally calm, almost im-

placable housewife-knitter. The London buying offices were bowled over by Nancy's beautiful wool bouclé sweaters, the Fair Isle motifs and the Buckingham Palace guard figure on the children's sweaters, and by her (then) suicidally low prices. Bonwit's, Bendels, and Bloomingdale's all ordered.

Four City of London businessmen, friends from the wartime navy ("they call themselves the Four Sailors") got together to take over an ailing investment company and what do you suppose was their very first investment? Nancy Vale. The surprise is great, but slightly less so when one learns that she has at last taken a business manager into her life and that he introduced her widely round the fashion and investment worlds.

No surprise: he was shocked at her low prices (such as \$7.50 for a hand-knit child's sweater with elaborate figures purled in) as she might well flounder if that continues. Now her prices compare fairly with those of other hand-knitters.

New York next month (March) will mark her very first trip out of Britain — ever. The Knitting Trade Fair calls, and in anticipation of her growth she is already advertising for another 200 hand-knitters to join her roll call.

Scotland is just half-a-mile from Hyde Park Corner

All the best from Scotland is right here in the heart of London. At The Scotch House in Knightsbridge or Regent Street, you'll find over 300 Tartans plus kilts, jackets and trews, blouses and skirts, sweaters and scarves. Feather-soft cashmeres, cosy lambswool, shetlands galore.

The Hop Scotch Shop is for your children. And our gift department offer you a marvellous selection of traditional Scottish jewellery, souvenirs and mementoes.

But, if you do take the high road to Scotland, be sure to visit The Scotch House in Edinburgh.

The Scotch House

Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7BD
01-581 2151
44 Regent St., London W1R 5PF
01-734 0200
80 Princes St., Edinburgh EH2 2DF
031-226 8271



Exclusive Furs
by
PAUL

147 Notting Hill Gate
Kensington, W.11
Telephone: 01-727 5129

Fürstenberg
Vanity Fair
Vasaretti
Maidenform
Bali
& many others.

A large selection of
Corsets, bras,
panties, lingerie, &
bathing-wear. These
also in special sizes.
Our workrooms.

FRANZiska
KRINES

INTERNATIONALE MIEDERMODE
Wäsche Bade- Homewear
8 München 2, Residenzstrasse 18
Internat.
Telefon 0 89/2 40 49.

Designer puts art and dress together

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

To Mary McFadden, the marriage of art and dress is natural.

This diminutive designer, winner last year of America's top fashion honor, the Coty Award, forthrightly states: "I create women's clothes as an art form."

Her customers include many of this country's more perspicacious best-dressed. They are drawn to her evening fantasies because the simple clothes she produces are like no others — unusual in colorations, hand printings, and pleatings. They are a synthesis of Mary McFadden's broad cultural experience.

She has studied seriously and traveled widely. She drops references to Celtic symbolism and calligraphy, 12th-century Isfahan miniatures, and modern colorfield paintings. Such references are intimately related to her fashions.

Accessories often missing

Accessories for her quilted coats (the narrow-line quilting is paper thin, derived from old Afghan quilling) are often nonexistent. Her child silken tunic dresses are devoid of trimmings. She devises her own special forms of hand-forged brass dipped in 18 karat gold to twine around the body or cascade from the shoulder; beaten brass pendants reminiscent

of the ornaments of Africa, where she lived for several years. Her silk or satin knotted ropes and cords, used as chokers or bracelets, have been copied widely.

During her years in South Africa and Rhodesia, she worked for Vogue and founded a sculpture workshop where African artists could develop skills. She has circled the globe twice, been a discriminating collector of art works and a museum curator. Her showroom loft off Seventh Avenue is filled with sculptures and primitive art works from Asia, the South Pacific, and Africa. In addition to her fashion designing, she is curator of the Lamm Foundation, Palm Beach, a contemporary art museum.



Beautiful ranges of English and Continental resortwear from Lillywhites in Piccadilly Circus. Beachwear department is open all year round for your winter sun and summer holiday clothes.

Find the best in active sportswear for Spring '77; clothes for all your sports and leisure time ... and of course the greatest choice in sports equipment in Britain.

Please send for free
Spring catalogue.

Piccadilly Circus, London SW1. 01-930 3181
129 Princes Street, Edinburgh. 031-225 5831

Gilian Packard
makes very beautiful
jewellery ...

... and it is a specialty of hers to design and make pieces for individual customers. This personal design service works by consultation — exploration of ideas and materials for the customer, and interpretation by the designer. The personal design service operates at her West End studio where you can view by appointment some of the Gillian Packard jewellery that is stocked by the best jewellers throughout the country.

8-2 STIRLING CT, 3 MARSHALL ST, LONDON W1V 1LQ TEL. 01-437 5902

Express your flair
WITH FASHION FROM MONITOR ADVERTISERS

A few well chosen words on
why you should visit Selfridges in London.

Aquascutum
Braemar
Burberry
Cashmere
Church's
Jaeger
Ladybird
Pringle
Royal Doulton
Tartans
Waterford
Wedgwood
Tax-free

Come into Selfridges and you'll find the most famous names in Britain spread before you. All beautifully displayed across six floors. And they'll look even more attractive if you're an overseas visitor.

Because you can buy almost anything in the store tax-free. (Just as long as what you buy is going back to your own country.)

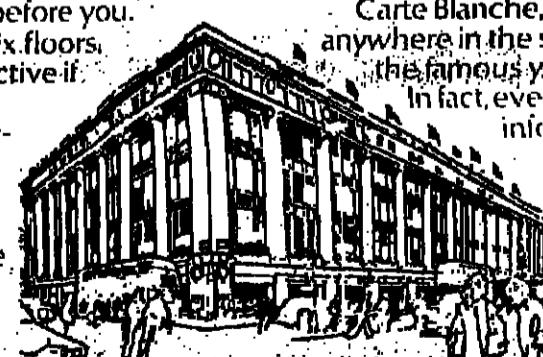
It's only one of the little things we do to make shopping easier for our visitors from overseas.

We also change most currencies

into sterling. Or you can use your American Express, Carte Blanche, Eurocard or Diners Club card anywhere in the store. Including Miss Selfridge, the famous young fashion store next door.

In fact, even if you just need some more information about London, we're happy to help.

Because on the ground floor there's a London Tourist Board Centre. And they're always pleased to offer a few well chosen words of advice.



Selfridges

Oxford St, London W1A 1AB 01-629 1234

Monday, March 7, 1977

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



Jean Muir allows independence in skirt length, pleats, and stitches

New spring print scarves bright dots on navy skirt whose pleats are stitched down to hip level. T-shirt and pink suede jacket are skillfully seamed and gathered for a contoured fit. Skirt and jacket are topped off with a white beret. Magenta suede shoes with gold heels and toes designed by Manolo Blahnik.

Henry Hallpike
by
Braemar
Peter Scott
Stewarts
of
Jedburgh
at
Pinder and
Tuckwell Ltd.
High St., Exeter,
Devon, England
Tel. 55261

268 Kensington High Street
London, W8
01-502 3139
Jeweller • Silversmith • Watchmaker

London's fashion bazaar festooned with variety

Arab women bearing money lend exotic flair; nippy classics in force; lavender Shetlands bloom

By Serena Sinclair
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
If this spring's tourist to London doesn't find fashion to her taste she had better hit back to her family oil well. It just won't be better, any more varied, anywhere else.

But before (or if) she gives up on London fashion, let her look long and hard. There are shops kept afloat by Arab oil, shops where veiled women try on four John Bates extravaganzas, fall for two, and offer £1,000 in polyethylene-wrapped notes. In these shops you will find the Bates jellabas, of course, for he's always loved this shape. But you will also find the suit he loves more than any other: the nippy classic jacket with sunray-pleat skirt in pepper and salt tweed.

And in the same shops, whose names are whispered about like a litany among Arab women fashion hounds, you'll find the mother-of-pearl pattered caftan by Roland Klein of Marcel Fenez, the Chinese silk tunic and wide trousers by two American girls for Brown's, the aubergine pleated Grecian goddess dress by Frank Usher.

And there are the shops besieged by weekenders on package shopping trips from Milan. Those are the classic shops where the startling news is a shift of a button on a new Burberry or a new "In" shade in timeless Shetlands: lavender. And even though British designers haven't taken full mileage out of classic British tweeds, you will find them shaped by French and Swedish designers — and re-imported to British shops!

Ladies Pure Wool Knitwear



Enjoy Spring in all its loveliness with the latest Spring offerings from the fashion houses of Europe, now collected at one of the world's great shops



51/52 New Bond Street
London W1 0BY. Tel: 01-629 3311

WATCH
MONITOR ADS
FOR

FASHION

Monday, March 7, 1977

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, March 7, 1977

*London's fashion bazaar

Continued from Page B-8

too are the gray flannel suits by bright, young go-ahead Stephen Marks, who cuts them with short sleeves and pleated skirts in an attempt (surely successful?) to wear the young out of jeans.

Sportive's not for you? All fashion is split between that and the frilly, and London is no exception. Liberty print cottons with deep hem flounces are selling well, and if that sounds like last year you're quite right. One of the

prettiest ways of treating St. Laurent's peasant comes with sheer cotton voile drawstring-neck blouse, same-print poplin flounced skirt, and quilted bolero in cotton (will, again in the same Liberty floral. A practical outfit: Each piece of it has enough bite on its own to brighten a solid skirt, pants, or dress.

Jabellas distinctive

All those Arab shoppers will find plenty of the same shapes they see in the Middle East, for a top favorite in London now is the long loose tunic over straight trousers. Long roomy dresses (caftans, jellabas, whatever) go on forever, but this year's are inclined to come two-piece: A loose poncho in printed chiffon floats over a U-necked full dress. But while you're onto this shape, consider buying that long tunic in an elasticized-top strapless version far newer than a covered-up neck. That way you can use the top as a skirt, too!

Even nearly classic jellabas and caftans have their distinctive designer variations. Janice Wainwright's have bright silk smocking and embroidery all round the hips, while John Bates's mark of the season is thonged edges on his dresses. His continue to be the most flamboyant in the trade.

Suff fabrics are coming, but very little of London reflects this yet. Department stores report an avalanche of cotton voile and cheesecloth. We're a little weary of these floppy Indian cloths, but Frank Usher has found the practical alternative: an American slubby cotton that needs no ironing, has a bit of synthetic in it, yet looks mildly ethnic as well. They do it in black sundresses personally tested on a Costa Rican winter holiday by designer Anne Bruh.

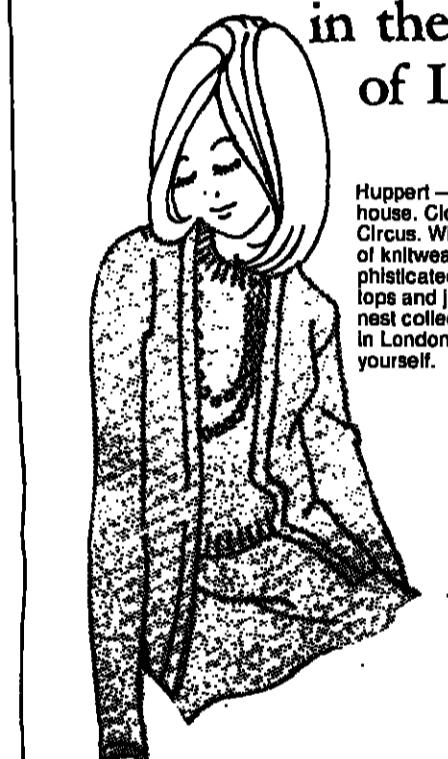
Watch out for the biggest ho-hum dress of the season: the Sonia Rykiel-inspired one with handkerchief point (both in the tunic hem and

in skirt hem). Widespread last summer, even at the £14 level, it has reappeared in yet another batch of floral voiles. While cool, it's also mighty familiar.

The spare jacket, especially blouse, is an item in many collections. An easier, cheaper alternative is the large fringed shawl in the same fabric as dress or skirt. A huge peony print in sapphire, pink, and cream gossamer wool cloth designed by Bernard Nevill makes happy pairing this way, shown by Sujon with cream crêpe de chine blouse.

You can't escape this creamy drawstring-necked blouse. It's almost the signature that unites the whole season. Even Princess Alexandra will be wearing it on her official visit to Hong Kong in March, with a sleek long skirt and sleeveless jacket in pastel-herringbone panne velvet, designed by Maureen Baker (who did Princess Anne's wedding dress). It's an unfussy way to link up with the post-peasant look.

The centre for knitwear in the centre of London

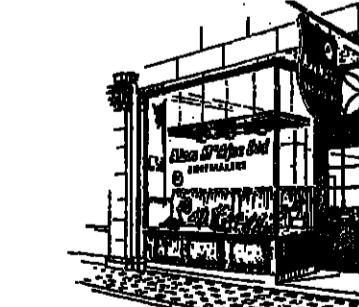


Huppert — the knitwear house. Close by Piccadilly Circus. With the finest range of knitwear plus the most sophisticated exclusive evening tops and jackets and the finest collection of cashmere in London. Come and see for yourself.

HUPPERT The Knitwear House

62 Regent Street, London W1 01-734 0195
Open 9 to 6 Mon.-Fri. Thurs. till 7 — Sat. till 1

Alan McAfee



drawing upon his many years of bespoke shoemaking, now presents a selection of town and country styles ready made in a wide choice of sizes and fittings.

You are cordially invited
Telephone 01-734 7301
BROCHURE ON REQUEST

5 CORK STREET, LONDON W1.



The home of the Burberry look is halfway down the Haymarket.

Burberry's

18-22 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4DQ. Tel: 01-930 3242 Telex: 66866
Open six days a week. Late night shopping Thursday.
American Express, Mastercharge, Eurocard and Diners Club Credit Cards welcome.
Aéroport: 8-10 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris 8^e and 7 Avenue Louise, 1050, Brussels.

Monday, March 7, 1977

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



Lightweight coordinates by Jantzen



our advertisers stand for QUALITY

Sportswear: sharp, clean lines with just a touch of whimsy

By Marilyn Thelen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Flashes of things to come: see-through bouclé knits and nylon-mesh tops, wraparound sundresses, pencil-slim pants that are meant to be rolled up, toenails painted bright red peeking out from rope-soled sandals, lots of white eyelet, and knits with shaggy textures.

It's time to get the feel for spring and summer fashions, and sportswear manufacturers are projecting a sharp, clean silhouette with just a touch of whimsy.

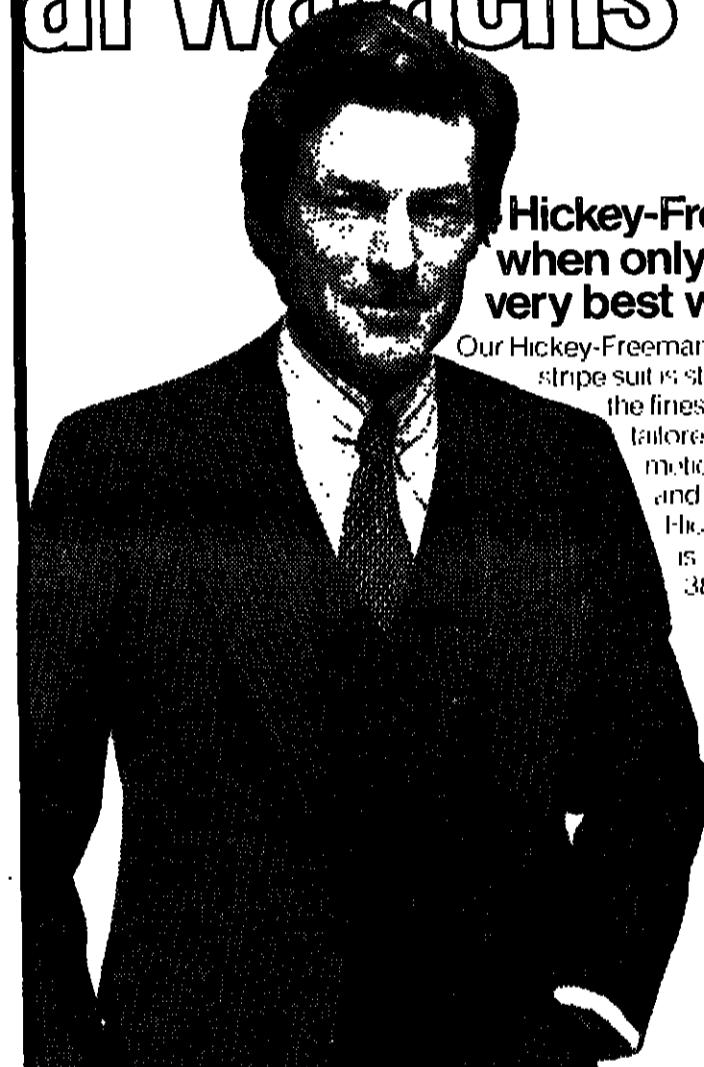
Pendleton Woolen Mills is introducing a new lightweight woolen group from Young Pendleton that will be welcomed by customers in areas where warm weather is slow in arriving.

The collection of eight pieces is being offered in spring green, navy, and a combination mix-and-match. Six sweaters and shirts combine to work up a wardrobe.

Lightweight wool has long been the proven of couture clothing. Now, better sportswear customers can consider buying apparel for certain types of climates that offer an alternative to the wash-and-wear syndrome.

Stephanie K. from Koret of California is offering the larger lady a wardrobe of spring and summer sportswear that she can wear with delight. Summer Sizzlers in denim and knit adapt slimmer silhouettes for the fuller figure. Shoppers will discover knit T-shirts and skirts with those chic industrial zippers, tunic cuts with matching tank tops, and Tees with witty appliqués.

at wallachs

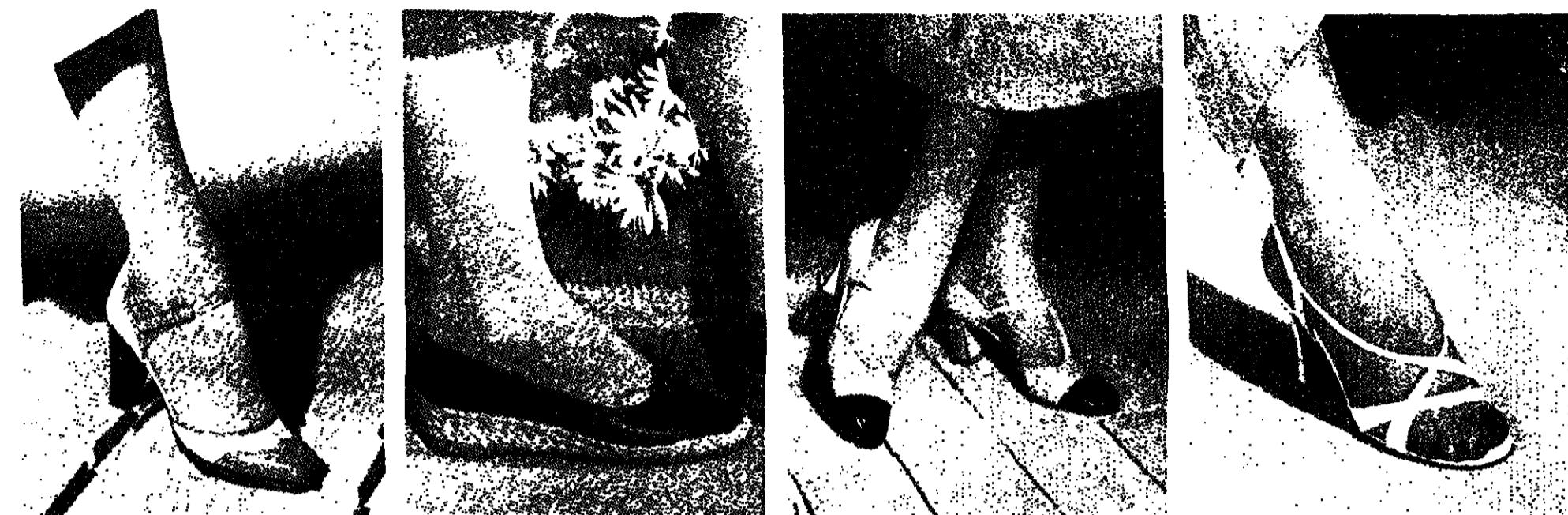


Hickey-Freeman
when only the
very best will do.

Our Hickey-Freeman vested stripe suit is styled in the finest fabric and tailored with the meticulous quality and fit for which Hickey-Freeman is renowned. \$80.00

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, March 7, 1977



Dior's canvas/lizard spectator pump

Ballet slipper wedges by Anne Klein

The Ferragamo T-strap

Halston's strappy sandal for evening

A season for all shoes

Variety the hallmark of spring footwear

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Will it be low-heeled run-around patent sandals or slinky high-heeled slingbacks with wishbone straps? Color-piped espadrilles or bright green sneakers?

The shoe is there this spring to fit every look, need, and inclination. And you're going to enjoy wearing it. After slushing around in wet boots during the winter we've been having, buying a new pair of shoes will provide a greater boost to the morale than ever.

Among the spirit-lifters to go with sporty

and play clothes are those ever-loving espadrilles — but with a difference. Some styles combine moccasin vamps with roped wedge heels. Others are ballet treatments. Many have open toes. Kiltie fringe tongues and wing tips are the news in spectators, but this always popular style can be quite dressed up. Lizard and canvas in a high-heeled ankle-strap slipper with a pink-edged sole, if you please, is a Dior version of the spectator.

American designers, on the heels of the Anne Klein organization's successful entry into the shoe market, are producing footwear en masse. Hudson has licensed Carolin to make his utterly simple flats, pumps, and sandals.

Open and bare, closed and conservative, wafer-thin, heeled, happy medium, or high and heeled — or in clear see-through treatments, and plenty of color are some of the innovations the designers have come up with.

Open and bare, closed and conservative, wafer-thin, heeled, happy medium, or high and heeled — or in clear see-through treatments, and plenty of color are some of the innovations the designers have come up with.

SPRING PIPING

is piping up prettily.

You'll love the way camel-color calf highlights this black or white vinyl patent shoulder bag.

And pipe the top and inside zips, outside pocket, long, skinny strap.

By Etra, 35.00.

Handbags,
main floor,
Fifth Avenue
(212) MU9-7000
and branches.



B Altman & Co

Spring speaks to you at
Lord & Taylor

It says "blousons", "shirts and skirts", "madras plaids", "slides of silk", "softness", "eyelets", "naturals", "neutrals", "red for accents". And more. Everything spring has to say is at
all Lord & Taylor stores.

Something new in rainwear

The old trenchcoat: Is it really all wet?

By Marilyn Thelen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Oregon

Forever, it seems, the trench coat has been the thing to wear on rainy days. But from the fashion world some exciting alternatives for both men and women are coming forth.

White Stag on the West Coast introduces "Water Works," a four-part lineup of coats using fabrics in young innovative designs. Since rain has its own slippery, shiny look, the Water Works garb joins forces with mother nature, using a metallic polyurethane fabric, nylon ciré and slicker cloth, plus a poplin, for more traditional interpretations.

The styles reflect an understanding of what

the function of this type of garment is all about. Those of us who live in temperate climates need coats that are lightweight, have room for bulky sweaters or jackets underneath, and still do the job of keeping us dry and warm.

But many women today are looking for raincoats with up-tempo styling — fun fabrics that do not cost an arm and a leg — so that they can be tossed out for something new the following season.

Men, too, are making some demands. Being more aware of their total silhouette, men have been moving away from the gabardine and tweed overcoat into leaner, often belted styles.

"Splash" is a new label and division of Forecaster that will be introducing a small collection for spring (to be expanded for fall) of good-looking melton and a longer, hooded coat in poplin.

Forecaster calls the line "coats for men who never wear a coat." Their designs include pockets for wallets (when suit pants are too tight to accommodate them), turnbuckle closures, and tunnel belts.

Umbrellas are becoming a fashionable accessory, reminiscent of the days when parasols were made to match every outfit that a woman wore. And they have gone unisex; to Madras plaid, checks, and stripes sell equally well to both men and women.

Improvements in design include a shoulder strap built into the handle and a travel umbrella that shrinks to 13 inches.

Who cares if it rains?



KHAKI ON THE GO

Khaki is more than a color. It's a great and easy look for all day, all year. Wash-and-wear polyester/cotton, \$8-16. Culottes, matched belt, \$22. Tab roll sleeve shirt, black or navy, \$16. Fitted vest, \$18. By Bernard Chaus. Ms. Individualist Sportswear, Third Floor

GIMBELS

Gimbels Broadway at 33rd Street, Gimbels East at 80th Street, (212) 766-5100; also Westchester, Paramus, Roosevelt Field, Valley Stream, Commack, Stamford.



ALL STORES OPEN SUNDAY
NOON 'TIL 5:00

martin's



ALL WEATHER COATS

British glazed cotton
White only \$120.00
Sizes 4-14

Projansky
39 EAST AVE.
Rochester, New York
546-8460

Evan Picone . . .
FOR THAT CERTAIN KIND OF WOMAN
Skirting spring in crackling, crisp linen. A willow blend of polyester-rayon. Choosing color-keyed coordinates that reflect her lifestyle: Classy! Casual! Current! Delectable in fresh cream. Blazer: 72.00. Skirt: 30.00. Striped shirt: woven polyester-cotton, camel/rust/black on cream grounds, 28.00. All in 8-14.

Misses' Sportswear

Use your Merlin's Charge Account
BankAmericard or Master Charge

Brooklyn (212) 875-3100; Garden City (516) 747-4300;
Babylon (516) 661-4300; Huntington (516) 421-4300;
Smith Haven Mall (516) 724-7400

LET
MONITOR
ADS
GUIDE
YOU
TO STYLE
AND VALUE

**SPRING
FASHIONS**

Dalis
Troy Rd. Al Vi
Miskavina, New York

Patterns of springtime in children's clothes

By Connie Nordahl
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It's time to sew for spring and summer, and the pattern books are offering many new looks for children's clothes.

From Simplicity comes the "Jiffy" top with large, open sleeves and square neckline (7831, sizes 7-14). Make it in a floral print and trim it with lace, or omit the lace and finish the bottom and sleeves with a handkerchief hem. Mother can make herself a matching top with pattern number 7569. This top looks great over jeans.

Pantskirts, or culottes, are big fashion news. Simplicity's 7808 (sizes 7-14) for a pantskirt includes a buttoned and belted sleeveless top with contrasting patch pockets, to be worn over a turtleneck sweater, and straightleg pants. McCall's also shows culottes (5419, sizes 7-14) with a detachable bib and a blouse.

Butterick again offers charming fashions from Betsey Johnson. A perennial favorite is the sailor dress (5280, sizes 3-6x). This pattern features long sleeves, and it can be made as a top with pants also. Betsey Johnson clothes the bigger girl in an ensemble of tab-front top with long sleeves, vest, skirt, culottes, and pants (5281, sizes 7-14). She has designed for the pre-schooler Raggedy Ann look-alikes: dress, pinata, bloomers, and handkerchief (5279, sizes 2-6).

Also from Butterick is a children's jumpsuit (5223, sizes 2-6), zippered up the front and elasticized at the waist. Make it in a

solid color with contrasting front yoke and trim on the front hip-level pockets. Great fashion for the active boy or girl.

Turn to McCall's for your older daughter's jumpsuit (5422, girls' sizes 7-14; young junior/teen sizes 9-14). This pattern offers three sleeve variations: long, short, or without. It zips up the front, has an elasticized waist, and has topstitched pockets with diagonal opening. The pattern also includes a visored cap and a lesson sheet on curved seaming.

McCall's also offers a wrap jacket and pants (5405) in a range of sizes from 4 to 14. The jacket front is finished with a topstitched band, coordinating bands on the short sleeves, or a turned-up cuff on three-quarter sleeves. It's unlined and tied with a belt. Make it warm in quilted fabric, or in a lighter weight to wear stylishly over sweaters. Mother's matching pattern is 5404.

In the Little Vogue collection is an ensemble pattern to make classic clothes for younger boys and girls (1584, sizes 3-6x). The blazer jacket is lined and has patch pockets and center back vent. The buttoned vest is also lined and has a V-neckline. The front-wrapped skirt is pleated to a waistband elasticized in back. The shorts and pants have a front-buttoned waistband, slanted front pockets, and topstitching.

Little Vogue's children's coat (1585, sizes 3-6x) is a classic double-breasted style with notched collar, wide lapels, welt pockets, and a back-buttoned belt.

Round out the spring and summer wardrobe with an A-line dress from Stretch & Sew (pattern 910 for sizes 2-7; pattern 015 for sizes 8-12).



Children's Jumpsuit by Butterick 5223

Weatherbee Travellers

Do you remember
the "Good little jersey" that was so great
for travelling and
flexible inter-change

Now, at last, your
Good little Jersey Coat
is back to stay . . .

Weatherbee has
added more advantages
In doubleknit premium
80% polyester and
20% wool treated
with ZePet® for rain and
stain protection.

105.00
in a wide variety of colors
Sizes 8 to 20 regular
Sizes 8 to 16 petite

Jenny Banta

216 East Ridgewood Avenue
Ridgewood, New Jersey

Telephone (201) 445-6600

free alterations • gifts wrapped and mailed free
• no sale is ever final

Sealfons
FASHION
WITH FAIR

MAC HUGH, INC.

1122 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE./RIDGEWOOD, N.J./OPP. DUCK POND
DAILY 9:30 TO 5:30 P.M./MON. AND THURS. TILL 8 P.M.
812 KINDERKAMACK ROAD/WESTWOOD, NEW JERSEY
DAILY 9:30 TO 5:30/THURS. AND FRI. TILL 8 P.M.

267 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE. / RIDGEWOOD, N.J. 07610



Helen Rose (l) and Mary Martin (r)

BETTY HANSON,
Blush with pleasure,
you're Sweater Girl '77

Betty Hanson says, "Clothes should be happy and comfortable and realistic — they shouldn't take over your personality." Soft, lacy Bigsweaters with new deep sleeves. All these in the softest color-of-the-year, BLUSH. All knit in a frothy blend of acrylic and linen. Cardigan (\$60) softly bloused over a wrap skirt of stone-gray wool gabardine (\$114). And the v-necked big baby (\$60) eases over a blush polyester satin shirt (\$70). Collection of '77-soft ideas from Betty Hanson and Co. Blush with pleasure.

below's
women's and children's apparel

210 nassau street
princeton, new jersey

Twinkle twinkle little stars...

By Wanda Henderson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palm Springs, California
Designer to the stars, Helen Rose's creative talents kept her at the pinnacle of Hollywood and MGM for 28 years. She is now on permanent location in this sequined sandpiper.

Surrounded by a photo gallery which features Susan Hayward, Lauren Bacall, Elizabeth Taylor, and Lena Horne, she is not modest about her 11 nominations and pair of Oscars earned for "I'll Cry Tomorrow" and "The Bad and the Beautiful." She reflects happily on the extravaganzas she created for the Ice Follies years and the 15 spring and fall seasons spent establishing a successful haute couture fan club.

However, if it came to a choice between the coveted statuettes and her old typewriter, the latter would win hands down.

Author Helen Rose's first book, "Just Make Them Beautiful" (Dennis-Landman Press) is out this winter. Louis B. Mayer's MGM inspired the title for her autobiography of Hollywood's Golden Era. It is a colorful flashback to the film colony's dazzling screen stealers. Chapters are laced with intriguing excerpts:

"What could designer Rose do to turn Marilyn Monroe into a glamor queen, not a sex symbol? ... What happened when director Richard Brooks saw 'Liz the Cat' in that now-famous pink satin and lace slip, an IIT original? ... A Lana Turner too restless for fittings, and not too tired to confide ... Grace Kelly planning the wedding gown she would wear? Her Serene Highness Princess Grace de Monaco, in real life not fantasy? ..."

Continued on next page

Continued on next page

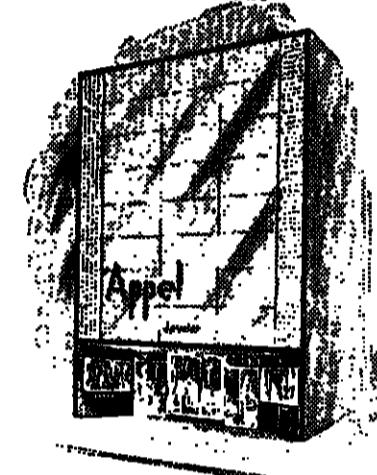


Your answer to
"what'll I wear" from
now on: our new knit
that goes everywhere
short of the grand ball

Dead give-away by the classic lines
and classy details. It's a Buttell
lightweight knit of polyester with
a dash of acrylic; rib knit turtle
neck and cuffs. Yellow, melon or
jade, sizes 8 to 18, \$38. Phone
WA 2-4500. Town Shop, Dept. 362,
Third Floor. All ten stores.

Strawbridge & Clothier

APPEL-JEWELER



Allentown's Oldest Jeweler

It's a bride's world at APPEL'S. Here she may choose all the treasures for her exciting new world. Her invitations and announcements. Register with our complete counseling service. May we recommend Tiffany Silver.

The finest names in China and Crystal
BURGUES, CYBIS, GRANGEL, DUSHEL and KAZMAR
COLLECTOR'S PIECES

623-24 HAMILTON MALL

HAPPY LOOKER
"A Happy Look
means a
More Beautiful Life."

A.I.J. ORIGINALS

DRESSES —
JEWELRY —
ACCESSORIES

MARIANNE SANTOS

Manager

83 Maplewood Mall
Between Germantown Avenue & Green Street
Germantown, Philadelphia, PA 19144
VI 8-4022

Miriam Shore

DRESSED — COATS — SUITS

LO 7-5731

103 South 18th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

ads make shopping easier

... Helen Rose made you what you are

Continued from preceding page

"Just Make Them Beautiful," is just that, which prompted us to ask how she could have written a book about the toughest of careers and not bared a claw?

Helen Rose's gentle brown eyes became thoughtful. "Temporary? I was surrounded by it!" she said. "Survival? The best lesson I learned was patience — to not force my opinion, to listen, edit, and then stand firm."

She also has vivid memories of her childhood in Chicago's Roaring '20s: the tears, traumas, and backaches of a teen-ager earning 37½ cents an hour sewing skimpy costumes for gaudy

showgirls. She has not forgotten the devotion of a mother who wanted art school for her Helen and a practical father who insisted that she "take something to make a living," like learning to type.

Has it been easy to give up the limelight and all that goes with a designer-to-the-stars billing?

"My ambition was not to hang on but to set other goals," she replied. "I have always been a frustrated writer and avid talent scout." She spoke of two of her discoveries, Paco Macias and Donna Peterson: "These bright, gifted artists know the importance of going up the ladder rung by rung. Fast runners don't last."

What personality do you think is best dressed today? Barbara Walters ... her on-camera look is good and always softened by a touch of the feminine.

Favorite designer?

Galanos! He does not need gimmicks.

Current fashion trends and influences?

The biggest fashion put-on today is The Fantasy. Halston, Saint Laurent, Valentino, are simply recycling Ann Blyth in "The Student Prince" and Lana Turner in "The Merry Widow."

Any suggestions for First Lady Rosalynn Carter?

Say as she is! She has taste and dignity, qualities that are natural and individual. I hope at the end of four years she will not be a plastic copy of former first ladies, but still a spirited young woman gracefully striding down Pennsylvania Avenue, hair blowing free, not dictated to by the self-styled fashion powers that be.

**Spring
takes
wing!**

**catch it
at**

Open Mon.-Sat. 10 to 6, Thurs. Noon to 9
HAMILTON MALL AT EIGHTH

NAN CARLBY
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Choose From
Our
Spring Models

In our factory showrooms you will find an outstanding selection of the very finest quality furs at low manufacturer's prices. Here we have expert craftsmen who are proud of their product. You can be sure of honest value and finest quality. All types of fur coats, jackets, stoles and boas in all newest colors. In mind at factory-to-you prices. Cloth coats and suits, hats, too.



**At
ease**

My clothes
are
like new
when tenderly
cared for by

**The
Only
Cleaners**

1031 Hamilton
Allentown
434-6181

R.M. Taylor Co.

FAMOUS FOR FINE FURS. FACTORY SHOWROOMS
Open 9-9:30, Monday and Friday; 10-9
218 New St., Quakertown, PA.

You're always in fashion
supporting advertisers in
The Christian Science Monitor



Sea Wear by White Stag

Italians unveil new fashions for men

By Reuter

Spring fashion collections were marked by a large increase in the number of men's fashion houses giving showings — very important, according to several buyers present, as, they said, Italy's male fashions have long been considered the more important, leaving France to dominate the women's field.

Designers Palazzi and Piatelli both gave their predictions for all of 1977, showing what they believe men will be wearing through next winter, as well as in the summer sunshine.

Palazzi saw men turning more to shorts in the warm weather, but kept them to a mid-thigh length. Jackets, long and short, had elasticated waists. Golfing hats were worn for all informal occasions. He kept his styles throughout the seasons in browns and beiges, with an occasional gray.



Monday, March 7, 1977 **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Sports is not only how you play the game but what you wear

By Marilyn Thelen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Keeping fit, one long-standing aim of athletes, is rapidly being replaced by a new attitude — participation in the sporting life. Playing golf, tennis, racquetball, boating, jogging, cycling — the list goes on.

Today, one of the most important rules of the game is how to dress the part. T-shirts and cut-off jeans are no longer *de rigueur*. Americans now choose to look as good at play as they do at work.

This spring, consumers will find some new labels. White Stag is introducing two additional lines of active sportswear. For women golfers, they have created "Strokes," a collection combining comfort and fit, colored in soft pastels. And for boaters, they offer "SeaWear." White Stag began in 1884 making sails, and has evolved this new lineup of men's and women's apparel into clothing that true sailors can appreciate. There are knits for stretch, wovens for durability, and waterproof gear for deck duty.

In the active arena, tennis has been the rising star, but is now being challenged by racquetball in growing popularity. Still in its infancy, it would appear that racquetball will make no particular wardrobe demands of those who play; tennis garb is appropriate.

But what a choice the tennis player has in selecting his or her wardrobe! Separates have replaced the once popular one-piece dress for women. Sportswear looks continue to influence women's courtwear with wrapped or knife-pleated skirts, bolero tie-blouses worn over

bandeau bras, and sweatery knits. Men are wearing rugby shirts, and the sharpest big shirt neckline is the collared Vee.

Cotton still ranks No. 1 in prefabrication, but more sophisticated fashions demand synthetic blends for velour, suedes, and now the latest craze — mesh!

That's the real news: nylon mesh like you are used to seeing in football jerseys and track tops. Now mesh makes it big in tenniswear, in white trimmed with color, or as a colored top over white shorts.

Colors for all active sportswear seem to be leaning toward earthier tones, relying on white for a solid base. Where brights are used, they seem to come in bunches — striped and wrapped around the shoulder, or slashing down the leg.

A look at active clothing brings warmth to mind. It's hard to remember that not too long ago, everyone was wearing gray cotton sweat suits. This season, the variety of warmth available to the family (yes, there are sizes for all sizes) fits every need. Jumpsuit style jackets that vary in length, and some with wrap and tie. Suits in waterproof fabrics.

And while we're at it, let's see what area feet will be wearing. Tennis shoes, of course, the "in" shoe around the world. But only in the U.S. could we demand and receive such a selection.

According to Tennis Trade Magazine, there are 24 brands of men's and women's canvas or nylon mesh shoes, 26 brands of men's and women's leather shoes, 14 brands of colored shoes, 10 brands of children's shoes, not to mention the off sizes. Prices range from \$8 to \$40, depending on the extras.

It's

Monday, March 7, 1977 **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

Monday, March 7, 1977

From little boys' suits to rain gear

Dallas fashions — an elegant spring

By Alice Wilbur
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas
There is every indication here that it will be a very elegant spring.

No more thrown-together clothes. Away with costumes and as-you-please garb. In comes the elegant suit, not only for mommy and little sister, but for little brother too. At the spring market in Dallas there was a tremendous increase in orders of classical suits for boys, from a toddler's Buster

Brown suit to gray flannel and navy weskit-suits. Even the gangster suit: black or navy plaid reminiscent of Al Capone, has an elegant restrained look, and mommy can wear a matching one, if she dares.

Advance ordering here is an indication that the buying experts are confident that no drastic changes in hemline and fashion direction are going to snuff sales during the 1977 fashion year.

Jumpsuits, the mainstay of sportswear, are carried over

from winter into spring, but with a totally different look.

Pedal-pushers jumpsuits

A 1977 jumpsuit has wider pant legs if it is long; many are pedal-pusher length, however. Most have blazer or cardigan to cover either bare back or suspenders, or the sleeveless long V-neck plunge top.

The newest of all is the short jumpsuit. It will carry over into summer because it is not only charming, but also very practical. A natural for hot summer days.

Gaucho pants are trying to outdo the culotte-suits, but they are losing. The three-piece culotte-suit with contrasting weskit and blouse is a winner. In linen or flannel it looks right and feels right, with blazer or cardigan, fresh and breezy. The one-button blazer is particularly '77 and favors the silhouette of either a short or a tall woman.

With a culote with a regular skirt the '77 suit has either piping or stitching. White piping on navy, red, or green; beige piping on brown or black; whatever the color

combinations, a suit has to have one or the other.

Many will wish for a rainy spring because the rain gear is so pretty. Looking like flowers with matching head scarfs and umbrellas, raincoats can brighten the grayest day. Besides, underneath those dazzling raincoats it is easy to wear one of the new soft, elegant, but not "dressy" dresses that characterize the coming spring. It can be white, have mounted soft shoulders, a plunging wraparound front gathered in a wide belt, or can be a simple, open-collar, soft jersey dress with a multi-gored skirt that would give a gracious walk to a marina.

If you have a need for flashing colors, patchwork, or a frumpy look, you can still achieve them, but you will have to work harder at it. Sportswear separates can always be mismatched and if you insist, wearing a green shoe with a red one may be one way to succeed. This does not mean that zany sportswear is out, only that it has become more put-together, more urbanized.



190 Main St., Westport, Conn.
226-0798

A Diamond's
Natural Beauty
brought to life at
Swezey's



of Georgetown
Since 1960
her shop
for all
seasons
1338 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

monitor
make
shopping
easier

From our spring
collection by
Richard Assatly:
the soft, cool cotton
knit top of hot pink
tucks into a crisp
layered skirt of
stay-fresh polyester
linen in turquoise/
hot pink, 130.00.
Designer Dresses,
Washington,
Tysons Corner,
Chevy Chase
and Montgomery
Mall.

WOODWARD
& LOTHROP
Washington, DC 20013

Swezey of Westport

Jewelers
138 Main St.
227-1039

A designer for all...
Halston • Mollie Parnis • Ann
Klein • Blassport • Kimberly
J. Tiktiner (made in France)
Plus unusual Boutique items

Lora Lang

Elegant Fashions

Sizes 6-20

1265 EAST STATE STREET, WESTPORT, CONN.
226-3474

SHOP Monitor advertisers

Madras 'n Marmalade

Genuine Indian madras by Polo. In matched patterns and fully lined, these jackets go great with our new oxford cloth pants.

Our Fortnum and Mason marmalade goes great with english muffins, english biscuits and irish soda bread.

Come in and see for yourself.
We're located on One Village Square,
just off Main Street, in downtown
Westport. (203) 226-9500.



The Common Market
A MOST UNCOMMON PLACE



THE COMMON MARKET IS ONE CLOTHING STORE
WITH MORE THAN CLOTHING IN STORE FOR YOU

N.Y. designer adapts to Florida with at-home knits

By Marcia Corbino
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sarasota, Florida

When Virginia and Michael Ring moved from the wholesale fashion world of Seventh Avenue to a retail shop on an island off the west coast of Florida, they were almost swamped by cultural shock waves.

"Our biggest revelation came when we started looking at merchandise to buy for the shop," recalls Mrs. Ring, who had been a sportswear and fabric designer in New York. "We found we could buy a whole garment for what one yard of couture fabric cost."

The concept of their shop on St. Armands Key is knitwear — in good taste, well-made, easy to care for, and at a moderate price. They have opened a second shop at Whitney Beach Plaza on Longboat Key.

There are easy clothes, skirts, and caftans, casual enough to toss over a bathing suit or dress up for dinner parties. The wrap or pencil pants are available in both long and short versions.

"I like to make things flexible so customers can experiment," Mrs. Ring explains.



Accessorizing goes to the head in spring and summer of '77

Hair ornaments sketched here include designs by such well-known fashion experts as Yves Saint Laurent and Helene Harper. They include: (top l to r) fresh orchid and long braid with rose and bow; (center l to r) barrette and halo of daisies; (bottom l to r) garlands in hair with braid and selection of barrettes and combs, reminiscent of the 1920s and 1930s.

Blouson tops, full dresses in Canada

By Margaret Ness
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Toronto

The major Canadian silhouettes are the big blouson top with straight pants and variations of a soft full dress, slightly cinched at the waist. Popular designer Hugh Garner, who has moved from Montreal to Toronto to design for a new manufacturer, showed wearable silks (between pencil and full) dresses in his contemporary classic collection. His suits included a white piped canvas with a black top and a cotton with a vivid green top, narrow vertical striped skirt, and a wide wide striped open coat-jacket.

White or the combination of black and white are the topcolor favorites. Pure black is followed by reds. Leo Chevalier even combined all three in red and deeper black bandings at the hemline of a long white jersey gown for Brodsky of Montreal. For coats, Sterling Cloak of Winnipeg featured black with lots of detailing such as top stitching, tucks, and intricate pleating. Neutrals are ecru, eggshell, cream.



in this wisp of a sandal, by Amalfi, tailored just for tropical heat waves. Yours in patent leather-black, white, navy or poppy red. The pair \$35.00



Pratt & Trumbull Sts.
HARTFORD Farmington Ave.
WEST HARTFORD

THERE'S HIDDEN BEAUTY IN YOUR FUR COAT

Old Fur coats never die . . . They go glamorously. There's nothing more luxurious than a fur jacket. We have the Fur. We have the leather. We have the know-how!

PHILIP LERNER Furs INC.

* experienced furriers *

43 South Main St. West Hartford, Conn.
Opp. Hall High School

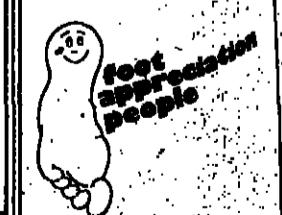
For products labeled to show country of origin of imported furs.

SHOP FOR SPRING FASHION WITH MONITOR ADVERTISERS



Put on Clarks Wallabees and the world looks brighter. Wallabees have a unique moccasin construction plus resilient plantation crepe soles — a combination perfectly designed for light footed comfort.

In sand suede or brown smooth oil. For men \$42. For women \$39.



SIMMONS SHOES

MONITOR ADVERTISERS



Accessories for head and hair add extra flair to wardrobes

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Bows, barrettes, bobby pins, and braids. Side combs and flowers, too.

Accessorizing has gone to the head. The undressed hairdo, no matter how beautiful the cut and the style, is going to look somewhat bare unless you add a special touch, at least now and then, this spring and summer.

Happily, the hair ornament is not the kind of accessory (like a really good handbag) that is going to shatter your budget. This is not to say that you cannot spend a lot on a hand-carved antique comb or a fresh camellia or the handsome sterling silver side comb by Angela Cummings (\$50 plus tax) in the Tiffany catalog because you can.

But items like mock tortoise barrettes or bright colored plastic topped bobby pins cost only from \$1.50 to \$5 a pair in the department stores. Ten cent stores sell sets of combs for less (attach your own plaid-edged ribbon bow or fabric flower).

Ribbons, flowers, etc. have been turning up on heads with progressive frequency lately, but it took that big-time generator of fashion, Yves Saint Laurent, to set the

dressed-up head vogue in motion. He has been dividing the most imaginative ornamented hair arrangements: chignons with silk flowers attached to satin bows (and sometimes a matching ribbon tied with a bow around the neck as a choker). Also bows braided with colored ribbons that pick up the red, the green, the yellow, or the bright blue in the costume. Ropes of flowers, attached to a chignon, or intertwined with a long pigtail is another Saint Laurent evening favorite.

Combs or barrettes can be worn singly or in tandem with two placed together on one side of the head or on each side, to pull the hair back from the temples.

FOR PEACE OF FEET . . . TRY
Clarks
WALLABEES

Palm Springs — what to wear, when and where

'Survival guide' for women stranded in a desert oasis

By Wanda Henderson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palm Springs, California
Californians are avid, uninhibited sightseers. No exception, we valleyites in the San Fernando, cannot wait for our variety of aurora borgalis. The minute the spray-can icicles are washed off the sliding glass doors, we make a run for wildflower country — Palm Springs and its sun satellites, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert.

The desert has a special claim on spring and celebrates it with a wild-flower explosion of fashions. The snow atop San Jacinto Peak had not kept vivid colors from popping up in the

stylish window boxes along El Paseo, a new fashion oasis in Palm Desert.

Sunglasses are needed! White, clear, and bright splashes across this sequined sandpiper. Indian blues — turquoise to cactus green — come up strong along with coral and an intriguing blue. Sand-beige and adobe brown mix with mauve and acacia yellow, shaded just enough to complement tawny skins. Desert people love to show off their tan, so it is time for bare shoulders and bare legs.

If Jim Moyer of Moyer's Foyer has his say, the short skirt, wrapped styles or pleated, topped by the soft, silk shirt and pastel blazer, will replace the pantsuit, a desert perennial.

"Street lengths are long overdue — it is a look that is neat, feminine," the transplanted New Yorker contends. "I long to see women look like women again."

Palm Springs has not changed. Only the tranquil sand dunes have gone condominium. Date shakes have been supplemented

by yogurt and orange wedges, but landmark merchant, Hawaii's gift to Palm Drive, Waltah Clarke's place in the sun, continues to bloom with hibiscus aloha shirts. Stop-n-go bright jogging togs and tennis briefs share sidewalk room with innumerable.

Cashmere is in precious demand. Linen, sheer-as-handkerchief cotton, and silk reach a new high in the spring that has already arrived. No matter, that they do not carry the wash-and-dry label, this desert best dresser definitely is back to nature fabrics.

Phyllis Hoyt fills her Cabale Cache trunk with imports. Soft, light-as-air knits in 100 percent wool are competing with silk-like French polyester for her on-the-go followers.

Sandy trails of the Indian Lands no longer are remote. Mesquite and tumbleweed are hemmed in 10-speed Rollis and skate boards. Fashion Fantasy? Fashion Fact. The Springsiders have always had it. "Gypsies," "mahareens," "merry widows" continue to decorate the style scene. Plush, peasant dresses, full-skirted, shirred and flounced, are paired with bare-shoulder bodices, espadrilles, brilliant kerchiefs, sun-shade straw slimmers. Tiny, vivid, flower prints which appear on darker backgrounds, take this carefree look into romantic, nighttime dressup and are seen in cotton, silk, and challis.

The biggest surprise in this keep-cool spa is the continued popularity of Ultra Suede. In demand in all shades, shapes, and sizes it is wrapped skirts and waistcoats for daytime, and pantsuits and long jumpers come time to party hop. "Colors are so yummy we don't care if it doesn't breath," seems to explain the ultra success.

Natives are still loyal to their investment, the precious Indian squash blossoms and silver conchos. But gold has been discovered in the sand dunes this spring. The handsome, sleek designed rings, set with free-form stones — jade, turquoise, and coral — with gauntlet-wide gold bracelets in matching pairs cannot be called "costume jewelry." They are collector originals and not ransom priced along the Paseo trail.

The real discovery is the perfect little black dinner dress. It is drape length, chiffon, gently flared, and serenely elegant. It is the best reason that pearls are back.

Along Sinatra and Hope thoroughfares, the pace is slower during the sunshiny hours. Old-timers and newcomers hope to catch a glimpse of a Ford pulling in. Desert nights are decked out time with the sports set strolling across country-club green pastures to compare handicaps and to socialize. This calls for the sweater, preferably blouson, the poncho or shawl.

Exotics aplenty and the desert costume makes a dramatic entrance. Gossamer silk is richly patterned in antique gold, turquoise and claret colors. Mosaic, Persian prints make this a glowing silhouette, perfect for a Desert Museum Sculpture Garden reception or romantic dining at the now inn, Melvyn's Ingleside (Garbo slept here).

What has happened to denim? It continues to attract a young following. However, sassy clothes ponies have hung up their rhinestone wrangler duds and are promenading in full-skirted, square-dance denims, a la maning in polished ginghams and eyelet embroideries, with a slightly southern accent.

AN OLD IDEA IN THE NEW BOSTON?

YES OUR AUTOMATIC MARKDOWN IDEA WAS UNIQUE
IN OUR AD OF MARCH 1, 1914—AS IT IS TODAY

Filene's Automatic Bargain Basement

AN OLD IDEA IN THE NEW BOSTON?

YES OUR AUTOMATIC MARKDOWN IDEA WAS UNIQUE
IN OUR AD OF MARCH 1, 1914—AS IT IS TODAY

Filene's Automatic Bargain Basement

Tomorrow at 8:30 A.M.
All These Heavy COATS
For Women \$5 and Misses \$5
Will be . . .

SKIRTS
New Styles for Women and Misses
Tartan, Plaid Skirts
Alternative top model.
For size overplus of having
30 to 30 waist
\$1.95
New Spring Samples
In all sizes and widths
of fabric, a large variety
of styles and materials.
Retail sizes \$2.95
\$1.95
\$2.95

SHIRTS
For Men and Misses
New Styles
Milled Broadcloth
Hosiery, Misses
Plaid Vests, Caraco
Suits in 42—plenty of
size to fit all sizes in
New

Bought! Another
IT'S AS TRUE TODAY AS IT WAS "WAY BACK THEN"
FOR 68 YEARS WE'VE BEEN HELPING MILLIONS OF FAMILIES TO BALANCE THE BUDGET

FIRST PRICES MUST BE LOW OR WE LOSE THROUGH AUTOMATIC MARKDOWNS

25% after 12 selling days
50% after 18 selling days
75% after 24 selling days

unsold goods given to charitable institutions after 30 selling days

OURS ALONE!
the incredible comfort of finest calf combined with the elegance of patent Bengal lizard . . . styled and crafted in the Joseph Antell tradition. Navy, Black, or White. Sizes 6 to 10. B to AAA. \$60. Mail orders, please add \$1.50.

Joseph Antell
Zero Newbury St., Boston 02117
Zero Cross St., Wellesley 02481
Tel. (617) 264-8827



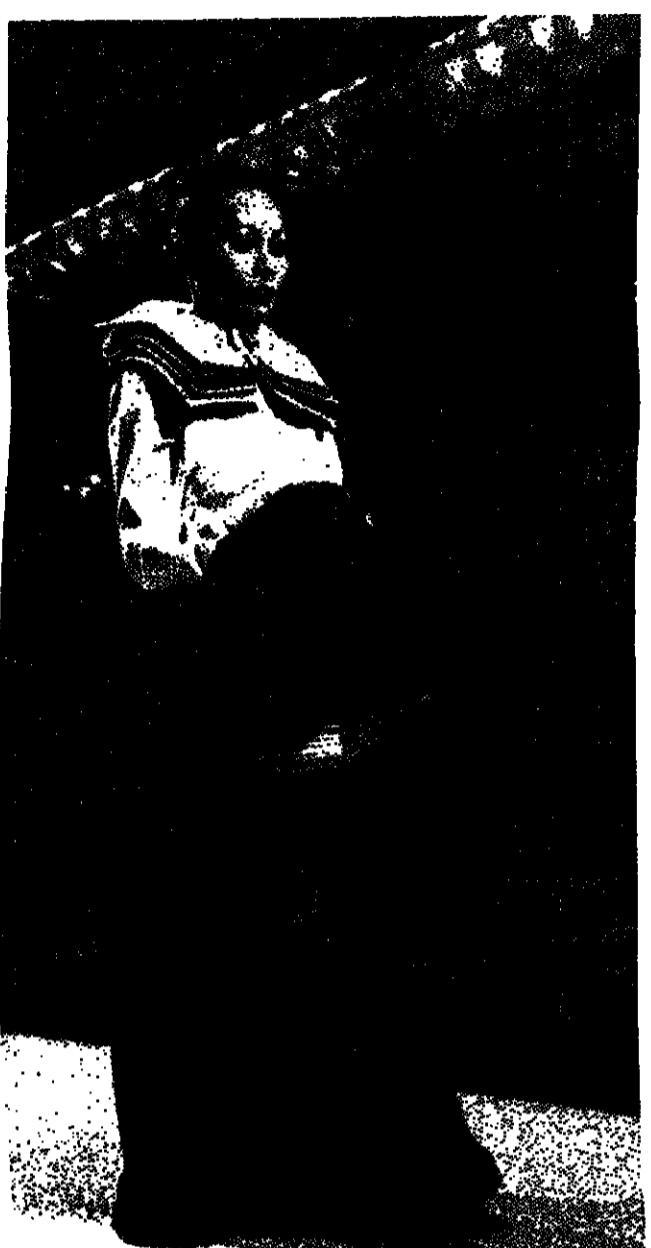


Photo by Logan Bentley Lessona

Capucci's evening gown with multi-layered collar


John Douglas
 Sportswear
 Weston • Chestnut Hill
 Wellesley


The Optical Illusion, Inc.
 63A Central Street
 Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181
 617 235-7870

Designer Frames by
 Lanvin, Diane von Furstenberg, Givenchy,
 Yves Saint Laurent, Oscar de la Renta

Right out of 'Flying Down to Rio'

Italian dress styles burst into color

By Logan Bentley Lessona
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome
 In a gesture that seemed calculated to cheer up spirits depressed by the austere economic situation in Italy and bolster the sagging image of the high fashion industry, designers have turned loose a kaleidoscope of color and kilometers of brightly printed fabrics.

Many of the dresses in the spring collections were straight out of "Flying Down to Rio," with the hips tightly wrapped before bursting out into skirts with row upon row of wide ruffles, some edged in satin, reaching to ankle length. The models' hair was pulled straight back and trimmed at the crown with exotic flowers or clusters of fruit, then the thick tresses fanned out, hanging to the middle of the back. This was the look at Barocco, and many of the dresses were in silk organza printed in a riot of colored flowers: pink, blue, yellow, and lavender. Another series was all in black and white.

Every season the Italian fabric manufacturers seem to do themselves one better, coming up with even more delicate, complicated, and multi-hued prints. The Italian fabrics are, in fact, so imaginative and exquisite that some lazy designers just send out a model loosely draped in fabric with yards of the glorious stuff billowing out behind. Most of the French couture depends on the Italian production, and here we get to the point of what has become a very sticky situation.

What's wrong with the Italian fashion industry today is in a way a microcosm of what is wrong with Italy in general, and to live here and see what is happening to this country is not a very pleasant thing. When I first saw the Italian collections, in

1963, the industry was at its peak, and in the words of Orthodox venerable buyer Sidney Gitter, "really giving the French run for their money." But, as he pointed out to me last year, "they blew it," and how this came about tells a lot about what happened to Italy.

In 1963 there was no real ready-to-wear industry in Italy and the high-fashion collections were shown in Florence, at the Palazzo Pitti. It was glamorous, it was exciting, it made news. All the big American buyers came, they spent money, and everybody was happy. But then the Florentines and the Romans squabbled, and it was decided that the high-fashion collection would move to Rome and the "boutique" and ready-to-wear collections that were beginning to develop would continue to show in Florence, but at a different time of the year.

There are a lot of people in Italy with a lot of talent who work very hard but sometimes it seems that they are really destructive. And so it happened with the fashion industry. The ranks of the high-fashion houses began to dwindle, and the meantime some of the Milan ready-to-wear houses decided they didn't want to go to Florence any more. So now we have (twice a year) the high-fashion collections showing for the season beginning in two months, the Florentine shows for the season beginning in six months, the Milan shows item, and the large mass manufacturers show in Turin.

Do the ready-to-wear clothes reflect what the high-fashion designers are showing? Of course not; if anything, it's the reverse. The French have succeeded by concentrating everything in Paris, and by running a very tight ship with the Chambre Syndicale de Couture. The Italian government tried to help the fashion industry, but of the money that is allocated very little actually ends up at its destination.

Photo by Logan Bentley Lessona

Right out of 'Flying Down to Rio'

Liria

100% Cotton Handwoven in Mexico

MIDI SKIRTS
LONG SKIRTS
BLOUSES
PANTS AND TOPS
DRESSES

Cool color combinations:
purple, lime, Indian turquoise
Hot color combinations:
Mexican rose, yellow, orange

Triangle Shop



Career Club

Double Your Pleasure

Wear it with a tie or
opened at the neck...
either way it looks great.
Styled with railroad stitching,
flap pocket, and
dyed to match buttons.
Taper tailored and
permanent press of Kodet
polyester and cotton.

BELDEN & SNOW

Men's and Young Men's Store

665 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington Center, Mass. 01801

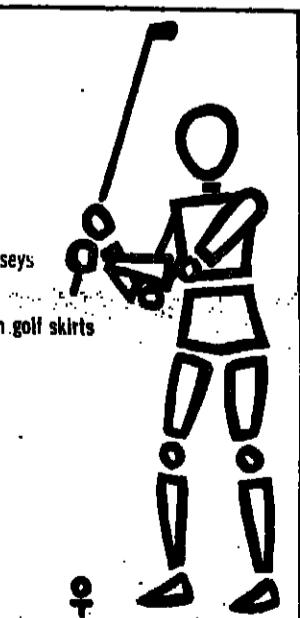
SPRING LINEUP

Boys and men:
Slacks • Calvin blazers • Izod jerseys
Women:
Vested Gentress and David Smith golf skirts
and culottes.
Catalin separates
Sizes 8-16

Olben's

235-2835
19 Central Street, Wellesley
Open Friday evenings

WATCH MONITOR ADS FOR FASHION



One More Time

Resale
designer clothes
Excellent
selection jewelry

Accessories

Weekdays 10:45-11:30
Saturday 11-12
1275 Washington St.
West Newton

969-2959



Put it all together at

THE APPAREL SHOP

61 Main St.
Concord, Mass.

Lingerie, Novelty
Blouses, Skirts, Dresses
Sweaters, Slacks

969-2959

Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor completely for 27 years

Femininity the keynote now

Dressing for evening calls for a real change

By Betty Taylor
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
 The heroic little outfit that went to the office all day and then nonstop out to dinner at night, has lost pre-eminence.

Disco dressing, or dressing generally for after five, is achieved in a multiplicity of ways, all distinctive from daytime dressing, and usually in fabrics of natural fibers: pure silks, 100 percent wools, raw silks, chiffons, taffetas, eyelets, lace, crepes de chine.

The favored natural fibers have to be professionally dry cleaned, but that doesn't appear to have slowed their renascence. There are always those who are willing to polish sterling silver rather than set a table with stainless steel. Especially at night.

Scarf dresses, fantasy clothes, harem pants, caftans, modified peasant outfit, and even the very fitted, feminine tailored suits all have their place on the night scene.

Little spaghetti straps, cap sleeves, plunging V necklines, huggy pants fitted in back, bouffant skirts, are being shown by such houses as Judd, P. J. Walsh, Design Community, Brigitte Freed, Carol Horne, Cygne, the It Company of Singapore. But they hardly speak with a single voice. Manufacturers are trying to give as much choice in evening wear as they have in the past in sportswear and daytime apparel.

A pervasive moderation is their silent unanimity. There's less fabric than there was in last year's panoply of peacockry. Elusive ideas are watered down, with only the essence retained: a mandarin collar or kimono sleeve here, a gypsy flounce or a Tahitian-style bare shoulder there. Blouson tops and caftans have less fabric in them: cossack tops are cinched in at the waist. Harem pants are tucked into tie-up espadrilles; draw-string pants are more fitted.

The result is more practical, more versatile, more classic – emphatically feminine. A size 12 can wear it without seeming to be swathed in fabric. Even the three-piece pantsuit, if raw silk, low cut, and very fitted, is romantic. "We're going back to an era in which women were women and young ladies," says Buffy Antolini of Halston.

Though there's not so much layering this spring, the two and three-piece outfit survives by virtue of its versatility. A jumpsuit effect is achieved with two pieces, to give each coordinate a better fit and the option to be used independently as well as together. Soft handpainted tops in sheer fabrics abound, but separates are less apt to be color coordinated than they once were, so effective pairing becomes more creative, more challenging.

Predictably, footwear for this neo-classicism, neo-romanticism takes a giant step away from anything chunky. The lighter look endorses sandals, ankle straps, espadrilles, wedged sling backs, in silver, gold, caramel tones.

The Wardrobe On A Hanger.



LONDON FOG®

\$70.00

COLOR
SNO-WHITE
SIZES 6-16
MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED



ROYAL PALM BEACH FASHION FIVER
WITH REVERSIBLE VEST
OF 100% DACRON POLYESTER BY

Palm Beach®

This is the season's smartest buy... both in styling and value. You get a solid color suit; a second pair of contrasting slacks; a vest that reverses to match either outfit; and two belts... one for each pair of trousers. Besides all that, you get Palm Beach styling, with patch and flap pockets and wide stitching on the collar, lapels and pockets, all in a 100% Dacron polyester fabric that's as comfortable as it's good looking. And stays that way.

Suit, extra slacks, reversible vest and two belts.

Hope, extra slacks, reversible vest and two belts.

Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor completely for 27 years



1 West Street

Walpole, MA 02081

668-0885

FRIDAYS 8 TO 9 OTHER DAYS 8 TO 8:30

Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor completely for 27 years

Yours always in fashion

supporting advertisers in

The Christian Science Monitor

SWENSON'S MEN'S SHOP

Walpole Centre, Walpole, Mass. 668-0350

Advertising in the Monitor, Completely for 14 Years

DUPONT'S 100% POLYESTER FABRIC
REG. T.M. GOULD & SAMPSON INCORPORATED

BRUNSTINE L. SIEGMUND
936 Main St., Walpole, Mass.
668-0000



Photo by Earl Gustaf

Pure silk tunic dress by Tamala



Campbell's

Fashion Specialty Shop

**The very latest
in exclusive
Spring Fashions**

Other Chicago favorites this spring seen around town, but not illustrated here, include a three-piece silk ensemble by Judd and white silk pants paired with a hand embroidered silk blouse by Assemblage. On the accessories scene, purses are apt to be straw-clutches in a variety of colors or little hand painted silk bags on a silk cord. Suspended from one shoulder across to the opposite hip, canyon-style, they are at home with silk dresses or most any ethnic apparel.

French children have eye for clothes

Major designers compete for youngsters' favors

By Margaret de Miraval
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

French children are heard as well as seen when it comes to questions of attire. The birth-rate may be dropping but more money is being spent than ever to outfit the kids, and Mama is no longer the sole arbiter of what Jean-Pierre and Marie-France are wearing. Until a few years ago the small fry trotted weekly off to school in a traditional black cotton pinafore worn to protect their clothes. Nowadays most children beg to go shopping with their mothers and develop definite fashion opinions from the age of six up. They like to appraise and experiment with new styles but usually settle for something that is a carbon copy of what a best friend wears and disdain anything too eccentric that might raise hoots of laughter in the school yard.

A new magazine devoted to children features a test based on the difference in taste between parents and their offspring. Paper doll cutouts come with a choice of three outfits for a boy and three for a girl, and everyone takes a turn selecting the clothes for specific occasions.

Buyers flock to salons

A professional salon for children's wear, held twice a year in Paris, attracts up to 17,000 buyers from all over Europe. Notwithstanding prices, which have risen from 10 to 15 percent in the past year, the most recent salon for spring and summer showed a 30 percent increase in attendance.

Folklore, ethnic look

Second, folklore and ethnic looks have filtered down through grade-school ages: lederhosen with overall straps for the boys, ruffled pinafores or Heidi dresses for the girls.

The last trend is nostalgia: a flashback to the 19th-century romantics, with ruffled dresses worn with long white stockings and flat-heeled Mary Jane shoes. Eyelet embroidery is everywhere, edging petticoats, collars, and sleeves, while the lingerie dresses are trimmed with hand or machine embroidery.

Pierre Cardin and Christian Dior were among the early leaders in children's wear, and their prices are frequently just a fraction less than what Mama is going to pay for a sweater or pair of gloves which, at least, she is not going to outgrow. Baby Dior, the infants shop in the famous compound on the Avenue Montaigne, is about the most fashionable place in town to spend a horrendous amount of money for any human being under one year of age. If price is no object, high fashion obviously begins in the cradle with crib linens, bibs, and robes, all in a froth of lace and embroidery. The average price at Dior for a small child's dress is around \$100.

On the plus side, it's obvious that the general



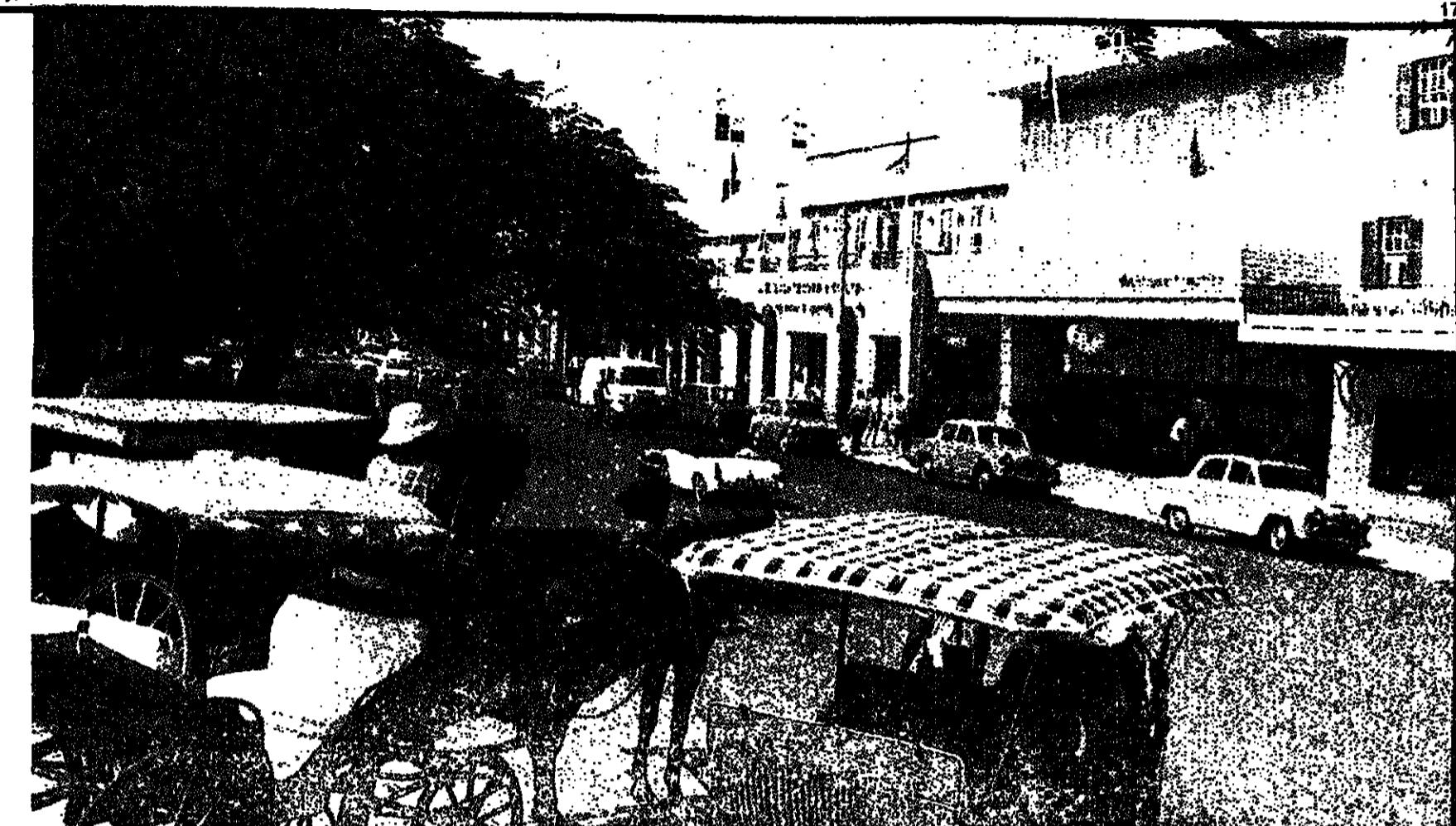
Flower girl by Yvelaine



Sun dresses from Paris by Pierron



BERMUDA



Horse-drawn carriages await passengers amid prim pastel business buildings on the main street in Bermuda's capital, Hamilton

that the breadth of support for it is difficult to measure. One long-time member of the party — although reluctant to talk on the subject of independence — concedes that it is longer a question of whether it will come when.

Independence issue

Meanwhile, Sir Edwin Leather, the colony's senior, says that the government now has a commitment to study the question of independence and assess its advantages and disadvantages. In line with the Governor's promise, Parliament late last year, it is expected a bi-partisan commission will produce a "white paper" on the issue — which will be the subject of parliamentary debate.

Independence has spurred controversy among Bermudians for almost a decade. The constantly black Progressive Labor Party (PLP) fought and lost the national elections in 1968 and 1972, partially on this issue. In May, however, when PLP (which has controlled the government) played down its gains, it made its greatest gains. Now UBP (the PLP's political opponents), who previously held clear-cut victories in both the House and the Assembly, had their control curtailed. And the all-white reigning party holds but a 55 to 45 percent edge over its black opponents.

Voiced less often and usually not seriously is the possibility that Bermuda might someday become part of the United States. "If Puerto Rico is being considered, why not us?" asks Walter Swan, a black working man who has lived all his life on the island.

Many here believe that in the end Bermudians will opt for independence with continued diplomatic arrangements with Great Britain.

"What will likely happen is that we'll end up paying Britain to represent us abroad; now they do it for free," assesses one government insider.

Tight economic conditions may prod reassessment of present tourist policies and attitudes toward foreign investment.

Few new buildings

Tourism has continued to prosper here under controlled conditions. Reasonable air fares (under \$200 round trip from most U.S. East Coast destinations) as well as temperate climate and quaint surroundings draw 87 percent of Bermuda's annual visitors from the American mainland. Tourist officials also admit that political unrest in the Caribbean now is a selling point for Bermuda.

However, there is a strict ceiling on new hotel building. And strong behind-the-scenes efforts are made to keep out large U.S. hotel chains. One exception, a Holiday Inn built in St. George in 1970, is still the subject of controversy.

Official government policy is to expand tourism gradually, largely by upgrading present large hotels and focusing more on placing visitors in small Bermudian-owned guest houses scattered around the island.

Tourist official Francis Purvey estimates 1 to 3 percent a year modest growth in numbers of tourists. "We're not looking for great increases. We want quality, not quantity," he explains.

However, others admit that Bermuda's economy, since it is largely based on tourism, feels a heavy impact from economic conditions in the U.S. "We were very concerned in 1975 about the recession in the U.S.," says government economist Philip Marr. "Our bookings were depressed. However, it wasn't as bleak as it might have been. We were down about 5 percent. There was more general confidence [in the economy] in 1976," Mr. Marr explains.

Other government and business leaders here express concern that the drain of local youth to professional employment in the U.S. or in Europe could be another factor that will negatively affect Bermuda's future. Now there are no four-year colleges on the island. And there are limited opportunities for medical doctors, lawyers, and other professionals if they return to Bermuda after seeking educational training elsewhere.

Official government statistics show unemployment here at about 3 percent. However, many unskilled workers say jobs are scarcer now than ever before. And editor White believes that joblessness is greater than indicated. "Recently a couple of hundred people answered an ad for a filling job. And some of them had bachelor's degrees," Mr. White says.

These factors all point to a Bermuda of tomorrow which may no longer fit Mark Twain's description: "Americans on their way to heaven call at Bermuda and think they've arrived."

PURITAN
Clothing Co.
PLYMOUTH - ROCKLAND - BOSTON

MODERN STORES for MEN, WOMEN and BOYS

For the Style Conscious
in Dress or Casual Wear

56 Main Street - Plymouth, Mass.

PLYMOUTH 748-3730

ROCKLAND 878-1578

Edson's

is

Delightful Selection of
DRESSES
CASUAL WEAR
and
OUTWEAR
for Misses and Women
and so sensibly priced

Edson's, Dennisport, Cape Cod

Puritan

use your Puritan Charge
Master Charge • BankAmericard
554 MAIN ST., HYANNIS
HYANNIS - DENNISPORT - CHATHAM - ORLEANS

Think
First
OF
MONITOR ADVERTISERS

sports

Winter Olympics: where it all began

By Larry Eldridge
Sports editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chamonix, France

In their half century of existence the Winter Olympics have mushroomed from an unpretentious week of fun and games into an immense worldwide spectacle - but even this stupendous growth has been no more remarkable than that of the little Alpine village where it all began.

To be sure, much of the charm of Chamonix remains intact despite the throngs of progress.

There's the natural splendor of the setting, with majestic Mont Blanc looming nearby while other snow-covered peaks fill the horizon in every direction. There's the quaintness one always finds in these typical European mountain towns whose buildings and memories go back through the centuries. But there's the unmistakable stamp of change too.

Walking through Chamonix today with its scores of hotels, apartments, and condominiums, its dozens of restaurants, shops, and après-ski spots, and its 8,000 permanent residents augmented by many thousands of visitors throughout the ski season, one is hard-pressed to imagine the little town of 3,000 where the inaugural Winter Games of 1924 took place.

The multimillion dollar ski industry we know today was just in its infancy then. Lifts were still virtually nonexistent. If you wanted to ski down a mountain you had to climb up first. Needless to say, this had a somewhat dampening effect on the number of enthusiasts compared to those who can just sit back and ride today's vast array of cable cars, gondolas, chairs, and other conveyances (there are 150 of these spread throughout the 13 separate resorts which comprise the general Mont Blanc area).

Old-timers in the village recall, however, that despite the inconveniences there was still a fair amount of skiing among the townspeople themselves back in the 1920s - and even long before.

The people of this valley were skiing for transportation and for fun as far back as the 1800s, "one of my tour guides on a 1977 ski week told me. "They even had races then too.

Soccer gets a toe in California door

By Joe Eller
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Palo Alto, California

There's a new ball bouncing around schoolyards and driveways on the West Coast these days. It's a soccer ball, and just about every kid on the block owns one in California.

Ten years ago not many youngsters in the San Francisco Bay Area could have distinguished a soccer ball from a volleyball. But not so today. Soccer is the big game in town.

Last year roughly 100,000 Bay Area children played the game in various youth organizations. Prior to that time, soccer had been principally a club sport, one in which only a select number of young athletes participated.

In Palo Alto, a community of 50,000 twenty-five miles south of San Francisco, there are

122 teams of boys and girls, ages 7-18 playing on some 34 fields around the city.

George Koestner, one of the many dads in Palo Alto who has had to learn a sport he never played, doubles as a soccer coach in the fall and a baseball coach in the spring. When asked what's behind the sudden soccer surge, he said part of the answer lies in the nature of the sport.

"Soccer gives a child quick opportunity for success. In baseball, for example, a boy may come to bat two or three times a week, and strike out each time. But in soccer, even a child who's still a little timid, or whose coordination hasn't fully developed, can easily have a successful experience."

"All a beginner needs to do is play his posi-

tion-time, and they tend to work harder at mastering the fundamentals of soccer."

And for the same reason, this sport is actually a boon to coaches, for it stimulates them to work as hard developing less-talented players as the stars. One veteran coach (four years experience at this point) makes him a veteran observes that each year the best teams in Palo Alto are those with a well-developed but rather than one or two superstars.

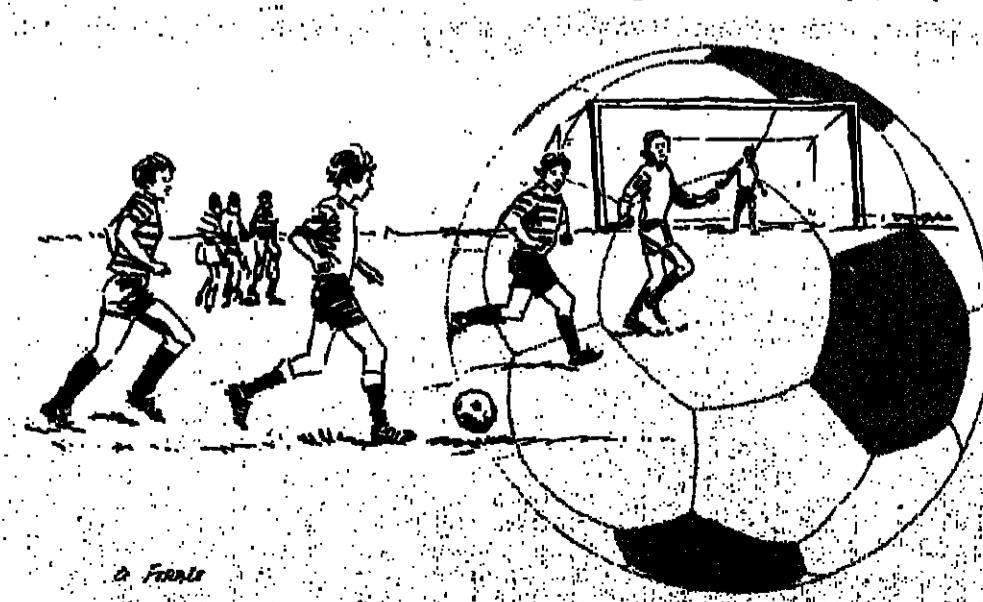
"Soccer gives a child quick opportunity for success. In baseball, for example, a boy may come to bat two or three times a week, and strike out each time. But in soccer, even a child who's still a little timid, or whose coordination hasn't fully developed, can easily have a successful experience."

Children living in Palo Alto play soccer in the American Youth Soccer Organization (AYSO). AYSO began in Southern California in 1954, primarily as an effort to popularize the game. Prior to that time, soccer had been principally a club sport, one in which only a select number of young athletes participated.

This year approximately 90,000 children played AYSO soccer in 29 states and 80,000 of these youngsters are Californians. Roughly one-fifth of the AYSO players are girls.

Aside from being in phase with the burgeoning popularity of soccer, why has AYSO done so well? Perhaps much of the answer lies in the two principles upon which the organization was founded.

AYSO's motto "Everyone Plays" captures the first of these. In Palo Alto, the teams carry 15 players, though only 11 play at a time in soccer. AYSO rules provide that each child play a minimum of half the game. Players practice all week and go to the game on Saturday morning knowing they will play two of the four quarters. With this rule, all 15 players experience the joy of playing for more than just



anyone's sake. It's a great way to teach children the value of teamwork and sportsmanship.

Any youth sports organization must

hard these days to protect itself from

adult abuse. In Palo Alto, you get the feel

the program is working and the people are

something for the kids.



Sonja Henie got her kicks and three gold medals in the early winter Olympics

Games had been the first games, and that the second ones would be held in St. Moritz in 1924.

There were 494 competitors from 25 countries at St. Moritz, and the Games have continued exploding in size and scope ever since - to the point where they now attract some 1,500 or so athletes from about 40 nations along with a veritable army of officials plus newspaper, radio, and television journalists which often outnumbers the actual competitors by as much as a 3-1 ratio.

Meanwhile little Chamonix, where it all started 53 years ago, hasn't exactly stood still either. In addition to fostering increases in population, hotels, ski lifts, etc., the over-grow-

ing tourist industry has enabled the town to build numerous other facilities which enhance the pleasure of residents and visitors alike.

Due to the recent boom in cross country skiing, for instance, some 30 miles of trails have been developed in and around the town.

Within the last few years Chamonix has completed construction of a \$14 million indoor recreation complex complete with two swimming pools, a huge gym, a dance floor, a sauna, and many other facilities.

Thus, in retrospect, the staging of the International Sports Week in 1924 turned out to be a big boost for the Winter Olympics - and also for Chamonix.

Roles Oskar Werner won't play

By David Sterritt

New York
Indeed, "Voyage" strikes a any responsive chords within Werner. "I am a pacifist and a deserter from Hitler's army," he states. "I was secretly married then to a half-Jewish woman. When Hitler came I fled, with my daughter in a laundry basket, not knowing if the SS or the Russians would shoot me. I still have nightmares about this after 30 years. And any artist works from a mixture of experience and invention. . . ."

Decision at 11

Though he came from a nonartistic family and attended no acting school, Werner decided to be an actor at age 11 after being "moved and impressed" by some major performers on nearby stages. By 18 he was playing prominently with the prestigious Burgtheater.

"Acting is a natural desire in any human being," he theorizes. "We all act in life. . . . One sees it in a child. They are born actors. We all have fantasy, we imagine. Listen to how sincerely a child talks to a doll. To watch this is the real acting school."

Today Werner thrives equally on stage and screen. "The two media are completely opposite and different," he explains. "To borrow from what Nietzsche said in 'The Birth of Tragedy,' the theater is nourished by two 'gods' - Dionysius and Apollo - one the god of dreams and the other the god of ecstasy. The ecstasy is best manifested in music, the dream in the fine arts."

Actor's responsibility

"I think the responsibility of an actor in a mass medium is very great," the Viennese actor says in his near-perfect English. "What influence we have! And I say violently that I revere against the spirit of our time. With the bad taste of today's pictures, I would not like to be in 99 percent of them."

"I'm a pacifist. I hate war. And I hate all the brutality and blood and pistols and pornography you see. I am not a voyeur, why should I look at this? Some works are so destructive that you don't know if you should have dinner afterward or commit suicide."

"I find it offensive. And we have such great influence on youngsters. It's no wonder crime is going up. We advertise it all the time!"

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

'Voyage's' chords

Fortunately, Werner still manages to find occasional roles that "seduce me and move me and make me feel I can move the audience. Acting is a phony profession for a grown-up man, if there is no spiritual manifestation behind it. 'Voyage of the Damned' has this. It fights for the dignity of man, the freedom of man, and for the Jews. So I can say that I identify with it."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

Werner's feelings about culture run strong and deep. "I am a man with an old soul," he remarks. "I believe in the great masterpieces. I believe in beauty and the sublime. Yet we live in an age, not of impressionism or expressionism, but of excrementism. These works don't give us the catharsis promised by Greek drama. . . ."

financial

Loans to third world: an 'unstable pyramid'?

By David R. Francis

Boston

Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, raised to the official level a matter that has troubled some financial experts for months: the growing loans by commercial banks of industrial countries to the third world.

Speaking to the Joint Economic Committee, Dr. Burns called on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to take a surveillance role to prevent overexposure of commercial bank lending in the less developed countries.

"We need to develop the rule of law in this field," he said, "and the only instrument for this is the IMF. Unless we have the rule of law, we will have chaos."

Dr. Burns's suggestion is of more than financial importance; it has political significance. He was implying that commercial bank loans be keyed to acceptance by the borrowing countries of IMF conditions.

When the IMF sets "conditions," it tells a nation to make policy changes that are often political dynamite. It could, for instance, demand a reduction in government spending, an increase in taxation, the tightening of monetary conditions, or even an improvement in the efficiency of government corporations.

Though such actions may often be necessary, they sometimes bring a temporary reduction in living standards. No third world politician finds that a happy one.

Opinions on the seriousness of the third world debt problem differ. For instance, Roger H. Cass, in a 150-page study for NAE Research Associates, speaks of "the enormous, rapidly growing, and daily more unstable pyramid of third world debt" that could begin "its disastrous but ultimately inevitable collapse."

On the other hand, Argus Research Corporation maintains that "there is a low probability of occurrence for the full sequence of events required to produce actual write-offs of LDC [less developed country] debt — even on an isolated basis. We believe the prophets of gloom are overdoing it."

Perhaps actual events will lie somewhere between these two views — some countries may have to refinance their debts.

In any event, the issue is dangerous enough that one major lender to third world countries, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, also has proposed that

the IMF's role be enlarged and upgraded to help prevent a financial crisis.

"The willingness of banks to continue to provide a sizable portion of the balance-of-payments financing requirements of non-OPEC LDCs and various industrial countries clearly would be enhanced by a better balancing of the roles of official and private sources of financing," says Morgan Guaranty in last month's *World Financial Markets* publication.

Morgan Guaranty calls for a major increase in the fund's ability to lend to its member countries. "The amount of IMF credit available has to be large enough to induce a country to submit itself to the conditions imposed by the fund," it notes.

Morgan Guaranty refers with apparent approval to a suggestion made at Jamaica in January, 1976, by the interim committee of the board of governors of the IMF of the possibility of providing so-called "super tranches" — loans beyond the normal lending capacity of the IMF.

It also suggests that OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) with huge international payments surpluses be brought into another IMF facility, the General Arrangement to Borrow (GAB). The GAB now includes the 10 major industrial members of the fund, plus Switzerland. This change would be made to increase IMF access to oil country surplus funds. Also, GAB resources would be made useable beyond the industrial countries (as now restricted) to third world countries.

Though such actions may often be necessary, they sometimes bring a temporary reduction in living standards. No third world politician finds that a happy one.

Morgan Guaranty estimates that the combined external debt of the non-OPEC LDCs reached an estimated \$180 billion by the end of 1976. Of this, approximately \$75 billion was owed to commercial banks in industrial countries. They could run up another \$32 billion current-account deficit this year, adding hugely to their debts.

NAE Research Associates is a bit more pessimistic, putting the current account deficit (international payments deficit) at \$88 billion. Also, the non-OPEC LDCs have a \$17 billion amortization requirement on their old debts, NAE Research estimates.

Advise Morgan Guaranty: "The Fund [IMF] should assume a more aggressive posture, reaching for new resources and also for new ideas and talent. Furthermore, efforts should be made to forge a new partnership between the fund and the private financial institutions of the world, involving a mutual sharing of information and opinion. The needs of the present situation demand no less."

Portugal tries devaluation

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

Prime Minister Mario Soares's government recently devalued the escudo by 15 percent in a bid to resuscitate Portugal's flagging economy and promote both continued aid from the United States and acceptance of Portugal into the European Common Market. The devaluation means that the dollar is now worth 37.8 escudos instead of 32.8.

Together with a package of other austerity measures, the devaluation was described by Finance Minister Henrique Medina Carreira as a necessary measure to keep the country from falling into "penury" and "bankruptcy."

Medina Carreira emphasized

that the devaluation would encourage a flow of money into the country from foreign tourists and Portuguese living abroad, traditionally Portugal's major providers of foreign currency. Both of these revenue sources dwindled during the revolutionary upheavals of the last three years.

"Our foreign reserves have been exhausted," the minister said, and added that unless the government takes some action, Portugal's gold reserves — her safety blanket — would quickly go the same way.

The announcement came as Mr. Soares prepared for the second leg of his tour of Common Market capitals to sell the idea of Portugal's entry into the European Community. A month ago, the group of nine nations endorsed the idea of Portugal's

membership in principle, but expressed misgivings about the nation's economic problems.

Mr. Soares returned two weeks ago flushed with the success of his first swing through London, Dublin, Copenhagen, and Rome. After talks with foreign government leaders, Mr. Soares managed to diminish Irish objections to Portugal's entry and coax encouragement from the British. Both nations had been lukewarm to the idea of Portugal competing with Ireland for the Common Market's social and farm grants to poorer member nations.

The Italians are reportedly apprehensive over direct competition from Portugal's agricultural products — tomato paste, olive oil, wine, and citrus — which are Italy's main exports.

The announcement came as Mr. Soares prepared for the second leg of his tour of Common Market capitals to sell the idea of Portugal's entry into the European Community. A month ago, the group of nine nations endorsed the idea of Portugal's

Monday, March 7, 1977

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

U.S. Dollar	British W. German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1.7115	4188	2009	4017	327316
London	5.842	2446	1173	2347	31590
Frankfurt	2.387	4.0865	4797	5591	45220
Paris	4.761	2.5191	20846	19990	9407
Amsterdam	2.4894	4.2605	1.0425	5001	9706
Brussels(c)	36.6085	62.6555	15.3316	7.3547	14.7056
Zurich	2.5847	4.3895	1.0741	5152	10.0362
				07008	

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .0032; Australian dollar: .0975; Danish krone: 1.703; Italian lira: .0013; Japanese yen: .003542; New Zealand dollar: .9575; South African rand: 1.1503.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

"We assign reporters to find out what the brightest thinkers are doing to solve the problems that bother readers. It's a step beyond news analysis. We call it problem-solving journalism."

Earl Foell
Managing Editor
The Christian Science Monitor



Long before the urban crisis became fashionable journalism, Earl Foell wrote a prize-winning series that protested against both ugliness and inefficiency in the American city.

It was indicative, almost 20 years ago, of the man who now urges Monitor editors and reporters to find out what today's best thinkers are doing to tackle such problems as global shortages, pollution, nuclear spread.

Foell has been called the Monitor's Renaissance man. His multiple interests have helped him perform with equal distinction as education specialist and editorial writer, City Hall reporter and United Nations correspondent.

A witty and humane writer, he is something more unusual: a witty and humane administrator. He helps foster a staff attitude that turns out a humane, incisive newspaper you can rely on.

To subscribe, use the coupon below.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London Bureau, 4 Grosvenor Place, London, England SW1X 7JH
or
Box 126, Astor Station, Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02123

Please start my subscription to the weekly international edition of the Monitor:

U.S. Dollars	British Pounds	W. German Marks	Dutch Guilder	Swiss Francs
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 mos.	12.50	7.50	31.25	31.25
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year	25.00	15.00	62.50	62.50

Rates include delivery by regular mail. Airmail rates on request.

Cheque/money order enclosed in one of above currencies

International Money Order to follow Bank draft enclosed (U.S. Dollars)

Name (Please print)

Street

Flat

City

Country

Post Code

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, March 7, 1977

Can't get a room at Versailles? Try The Breakers

By Pamela Marsh
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Palm Beach, Florida

Sit back in a comfortable chair and imagine yourself pampered in the Grand Hotel of your dreams.

The more novels of the '20s and '30s you have read (better get Cleveland Amory's non-fiction "Last Resorts" out of the library too), the closer your fantasy will come to the reality of Palm Beach's "The Breakers." Built when the rich seemed to have a lot in common with Marie Antoinette and King Ludwig of Bavaria, it hasn't changed all that much. But nowadays, when with off-season rates and special "minimum economy plans," the rich don't have it all to themselves anymore.

The Versailles-like atmosphere takes over even before the visitor has crossed the narrow strip of Lake Worth (salt water despite its name) from West Palm Beach to Palm Beach. West Palm Beach was designed, according to Henry Morrison Flagler, who built both Palm Beaches, for "my help to live in."

Once on the finger of land that is Palm Beach proper, the visitor has a choice. He can get to the Breakers by one of two royal ways: the Royal Poinciana Way or my favorite Royal Palm Way — a ruler-straight avenue flanked by a double honor guard of magnificent old palms.

The hotel is no antediluvian. It's the work of architect Leonard Schulze, who, in 1926, took one look at the magnificent site (right on the Atlantic), pronounced it worthy of an Italian palace, and did his excellent best to recreate one. For the huge exterior, he was inspired by the Villa Medici — twin towers and all. For the fountain in front of the main entrance he turned to Florence.

In fact the whole hotel is a kind of index to architect Schulze's Italian travels: The lobby with its vaulted ceiling proves he had been in the Palazzo Carega in Genoa, the central courtyard is a testimony to his presence in Rome's Villa Sante, the Mediterranean Ballroom was borrowed from Genoa's Palazzo Imperial.

And so it goes: room after room, tapestry after tapestry, chandelier after chandelier, marble floors and all. The ceiling in the Gold Room has never shed a flake of gold leaf in its life, by the way.

Living in what became known as "Tent

and suite" is grand or merely good?

"It should be a place that means something, with something special to offer," he emphasizes. "But the surest guide of all is in the attitude of the staff. It reflects the attitude of the management."

So proud is Breakers' management of its five-star rating that it wanted the staff to know what it feels like to be so honored. Now any member who offers exceptional service is awarded a five-star pin and a government award.

Every department is aware of the exacting eye of management fixed on it — a staff meeting exposes weaknesses, hands out congratulations, discusses improvements and solves problems.

That's why guests here never get the

"you-are-not-quite-human-glazed-eye" treatment. "Better to get your roll and butter late with a smile than with prompt service that's cold," says Harry Warren, the Swiss-born director of the food, beverage, and catering department.

Most of the staff is young and quite a few are on exchange from European hotels.

If you are as fortunate as I was, an elevator operator will teach you a few words of Spanish; a waitress — with encouragement — will tell you what it's like to work in a Grand Hotel — and if you crash a bike, the man at the Beach Club will be more concerned over you than the machine.

But one thing worried me about the Breakers. It hosts conventions and shouldn't that disqualify it from the Grand Hotel accolade? Mr. Warren thinks not. Gourmet banquets for dis-

tinguished societies are a Breakers specialty.

"We can discover how to serve them in our dining room for 1,100 people. Besides keeping the hotel open only four months a year, with a seasonal staff, proved impossible."

The guests were in their 70s, Mr. Warren explains, and the huge building empty for most of the year, ending up money in taxes. "So we added more rooms [in the same Renaissance tradition] and air-conditioning and treated the dining room like a ship, with two settings for dinner and an optional, buffet for breakfast, besides opening the pool-side luncheon restaurant to nonresidents."

So now The Breakers has three seasons — the high winter season for the rich and the social, low summer with cheaper rates, and the in-between-priced fall and spring seasons. "Now clients are being attracted to all of them."



Bob Davidoff Studios

The Breakers Hotel, Palm Beach, Florida — one of the 'grandest of the grand'

BUDGET RATES IN NEW YORK CITY LUXURY AREA

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING ROOM NEARBY
• REDUCED RATE PARKING ADJACENT
• COMPLETELY EQUIPPED KITCHENETTES
• A/C COLOR TV IN EVERY ROOM
• 100% AIR CONDITIONED

NEW YORK MAGAZINE says: "THE GORHAM is one of a kind hotel... Recommended by AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, MOBIL TRAVEL GUIDE and T.W.A.'s 'GUIDE TO NEW YORK.'

HOTEL GORHAM
136 West 55th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019
(212) 245-1800

FOR
GLOBAL
SIGNPOSTS,
TRAVEL
THE
MONITOR

**SAIL
your own ketch**
April 26
through May 23

Yugoslavia Dalmatian Coastline
Greece Athens & Environs
Greek Islands Cruise Aboard the luxurious STELLA SOLARIS</p

children



Amazon children sketch friends

Mitu, Colombia

These drawings of Amazon animals are by Mejia and Lina, two Indian children who live deep in the jungles of South America.

They belong to a primitive jungle tribe, called Tukanos, and have two pet parrots with red, yellow, and blue feathers.

Other jungle animals, such as the monkey named "ura" and the eagle called "ga'a," visit the Tukano hut in the Amazon rain forest.

Every day, Mejia and Lina walk barefoot through the jungle. They see bright blue butterflies — "morphos" — and slow-moving sloths — "urabego."

Jungle animals are the tribe's close companions. Mejia and Lina love to draw their friends on paper (whenever they can get paper from outsiders).

The hummingbird, "mimi," is very special to the Tukanos. It reminds them of beauty and joy in the way it takes good care of its nest.

And the boa snake, named "malik-piru," symbolizes, to the Amazon people, the joy of dancing, because of its bright colors and undulating body.

Mejia and Lina say the snail, "se'i," and the turtle, "gu," can become invisible by hiding in their shells.

Their father takes them fishing in a dugout canoe made of a palm tree. Their village sits on the bank of the Pra-Parana River, a branch of the Amazon River. "Parana" are small fish with big teeth, but Mejia and Lina are not afraid of them.

Every jungle creature expresses a special meaning to these children.

C. J. and W. M.

By Clayton Jones
Lina in her Colombian jungle



Sure feet of a husky Navajo

By Ed Rumill
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Roosevelt Lake, Arizona
Joe-Pete his name was, and I shall never forget him.

Our travel trailer was parked on the shore of Roosevelt Lake, just above the dam, and soon after the winter sun had chased the chill of early morning, I set out on a bike down the Apache Trail.

After about two miles of gravel road, I turned into the wilderness, well prepared for the normal rigors of biking among the mountains. The air was fresh and bracing, and the scenery spectacular. And, perhaps as a consequence, I was lulled into a feeling that nothing could go wrong in this beautiful land.

Then, without warning, it happened. A rock came loose under one of my boots, and I suddenly was rolling unchecked down the rough face of an incline. Though there were occasional plants and bushes, none of them slowed my terrifying descent. After what seemed an eternity, I hit bottom and found myself wedged awkwardly between two boulders, unable to work loose. The harder I tried, the tighter the vice became, until I realized that help was essential.

After only a few minutes of my shouting, an elderly Indian woman called back from the edge of the road and as clearly as possible I explained my plight.

"I'll send Joe-Pete," she said, adding cheerfully, "He'll pull you out."

Puzzles for a rainy day

The first column lists rivers in the United States. The second column names the body of water into which each river runs. Where do the rivers go?

1. Connecticut
2. Potomac
3. Ohio
4. Rio Grande
5. Columbia
6. Colorado
7. Yukon
8. Savannah
9. Mohawk

Answers:

A. Pacific Ocean
B. Hudson River
C. Gulf of Mexico
D. Bering Sea
E. Long Island Sound
F. Mississippi River
G. Atlantic Ocean
H. Gulf of California
I. Chesapeake Bay

Answers:

6. H 7. D 8. G 9. B
10. E 2. I 3. F 4. C 5. A

Rivers and capital cities

On what well-known river is each national capital city in the first column located? Answers are jumbled in the second column.

1. Cairo, Egypt
2. Rome, Italy
3. Ottawa, Canada
4. Paris, France
5. Washington, United States
6. Rangoon, Burma
7. New Delhi, India
8. Warsaw, Poland
9. Budapest, Hungary
10. Bonn, West Germany
11. London, Great Britain
12. Lisbon, Portugal

Answers:

A. Irrawaddy
B. Thames
C. Rhine
D. Potomac
E. Tagus
F. Ottawa
G. Tiber
H. Seine
I. Nile
J. Ganges
K. Vistula
L. Danube

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18 17 16
5. 13 14 15 16 17 18
6. 19 18 17 16 15 14
7. 12 11 10 13 14 15
8. 16 15 14 13 12 11
9. 17 16 15 14 13 12
10. 18 17 16 15 14 13
11. 19 18 17 16 15 14
12. 20 19 18 17 16 15

Answers:

3. 21 11 0 11
4. 10 19 12 18

The Home Forum.

28

Monday, March 7, 1977

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



'Les Poissons Rouges' 1911: Oil on canvas by Henri Matisse

Salvinius fontinalis

Its name means "little salmon in a spring". It is found now only in the wildest brooks, feeds on the plankton on their speckled floor. Leaps for black flies and loves mosquitos. During the "low water" months when winter brooks are but an icy trickle, its life is full of danger. But quicksilver freshets of spring rain bring life and leaf and summer rush again.

Katherine Saunders

Invitation

We could go into the woods & not come back. We could sit there, between ferns & walk the long way.

Hold in the eye of the wood dove by deer light, near morning we could taste the names of things alder leaf, sweet coltsfoot.

With summer our one dictionary & all earth our address

Kathy Epling

Matisse: paintings as response

There is such an air of ease about many of Matisse's paintings — such visual felicity — that the delighted eye can easily overlook the rather steady, probing intelligence of his work. His exotic simplicity (and that would be a contradiction in terms for most other artists) belies the deliberation and complexity that characterized his procedures.

It seems almost too ponderous a question to ask the prompted him to choose a jar of goldfish as the central motif of this painting. But investigation suggests that Matisse was not more haphazard in his choice of subject than he was his deliberate awareness of his actions as a painter. It is been stated that he even came close to narcissism; one writes Gowings: "Matisse discerned a method, which has now become the method of virtually all painting. Deliberately basing painting on reactions to painting, he was setting in motion the modern feed-back — the closed circuit within which the painter-intellectual operates, continually intensifying qualities that are inherent."

But this is half-truth. It isn't sufficient to say that Matisse happened to have some goldfish in the studio, or that he was simply drawn by an instinctive painter's fascination in their brightness and decorative magic; though these are certainly the charmed features, added by the exuberant profusion of flowers and foliage, of an apparently unpremeditated picture.

But the jar of goldfish (much more accurately *poissons rouges* in French) reappears in at least three other paintings by Matisse, and interestingly his accompanying associate are recurrent visual concerns of his: "Goldfish and Sculpture" was painted the same year as this one, 1911; "Goldfish and Peacock" in 1915; and in 1914 "Intérieur, bouquet de poissons" shows them next to one of his light-filled windows — and windows often serve in his work as "paintings within paintings."

I surmise that Matisse had found in this motif of the goldfish an analogy for painting itself, or even for "art." The reflection of the red fish on the water surface has a very precise parallel in a picture in which he shows an artist painting a model dressed in green sitting in a pink chair: the painting on the easel shows a simplified, reduced version of the model — brushed shapes of pure green and pink paint — as if Matisse were saying: "The model is one thing, the painting is a response to it, but the painting is its own medium, true primarily to itself." Or, as he actually did say: "A work of art must carry in itself its complete significance and impose it on the beholder even before he can identify the subject matter."

The reflected image of the goldfish is, as it were, "painted" on the surface of the water in the jar, and of course paint, tree and easy strokes of red paint, is obviously all those reflections are. It's as if one half of Matisse was always trying to be a second remove from things, realizing only too vividly that a painter can be easily caught in that closed circuit, not unlike a fish in a bowl. His ingenuity and agility were concentrated on escape. He could not be satisfied with the "total internal reflection" of a fish's underwater world; he must, if needs be, trick his way out of the tyranny of art, particularly that of domination by a subject, and, by allowing his intuition free play, produce works independent of their model, and even independent of his own plan and expectation.

I don't concede that Matisse's art is "narcissistic" — indeed it is further from self-worship than the work of many painters. In his investigation of what he called the "eternal question of the objective and the subjective" it is as if he was trying to make the most of both. Even in his self-portrait he either eyes himself shrewdly with a sort of momentary distrust, or actually looks away. If he paints himself painting he either has his back to himself, or is concentrating exclusively on his subject. His concept of painting seems to me to be a paradoxical belief that, although it is the reflection of a subject, this reflection can somehow be liberated from its original.

Arg! his goldfish are aware of the painting they are making at the water-mirror above them? I think one half of Matisse wanted to be just as unselfconscious.

Christopher Andrew

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, March 7, 1977

A change of century

Anthea and I have just taken a holiday, urged like most people, I suppose, by the desire for a "change." It is a need that London fosters, for bricks and mortar present a solid front to the seasons, and apart from the gallant little parties of infiltrating trees, not much changes in it but the temperature and the weather.

In fact when we went to the carriage museum, I had the feeling that it was really a livery stable, and that any one of these vehicles might be out on the road tomorrow. So I was not surprised to learn that until a year or so ago, it had been a livery stable; and if they did not let out their chaises and landaus and victorias, they did let out horses, which suggests, I fancy, the tempo still preserved momentarily.

In fact the one town I can call to mind that carries you irresistibly into medieval times is Monemvasia, on its tiny island off the coast of the Peloponnesus. There, once you have passed through the gate in its ramparts, and are in its twisting alleys, passing under sombre archways, encountering dark portals, as promising of adventure as the Sire de Montfort's door, or picking your way up and down winding steps, lit at night only by oil lamps at infrequent intervals, and brooded over above by the remains of the impregnable castle that, despite many sieges, has never been taken by storm — then you are back without reservation in the Middle Ages.

It is the accomplishment of Bath that it takes you back to the 18th century. To begin with there is its elegance, its Georgian architecture, its great crescents and terraces, its classical colonnades and porticos, its air of spaciousness. It is that astonishing phenomenon nowadays, a properly planned town, redolent of the Age of Reason. There is the absence of industrial ugliness, and the presence of the countryside; for Bath, nursed by tree-covered hills, keeps one always aware of the country element. The "ton" from London might patronize it, but it was essentially a country town where the landed gentry and squires came to enjoy the balls and assemblies and routs.

But this of course is not nearly all. It has an atmosphere. The tempo of polite society in the 18th century, that leisurely, dignified behavior that did its best to follow Chesterfield's advice, "Sacrifice to the Graces," still seems to linger in Bath, where shopping, we found, remains an occasion for polite intercourse, and to inquire the way is to strike up an acquaintance. Little indeed, I feel, has altered there since Dickens's *Lord*

of the Bells.

"How," I demanded of Anthea, "did they get in and out of vehicles or doorways? It's fantastic — a wild, impossibly grotesque world!"

"It's very lovely material," murmured Anthea dreamily.

I thought of the gentlemen. What happened to all these silks and velvets and brocades in Swift's phrase, it was "twelvepenny weather," when it was raining, and you must hire a coach and there wasn't a coach handy? It was not until near the middle of the century that mackintoshes appeared, and later still before Jonas Hanway introduced the umbrella, and for long both were considered "not quite the thing."

"There were cloaks," said Anthea. "And how much nicer men look in them than in mackintoshes!"

Maybe, but how cumbersome are cloaks! My thanks go to Hanway and Mackintosh; and I was very glad to step into the eighteenth century with up-to-date samples of their inventions!

Eric Forbes-Boyd

Lullaby of earth

Tree cradle, sea cradle, never cease rocking. Bear us on curving wings, wind, into sleep. Earth-circling sound is a melody locking in night-muted whispers the high and the deep.

Sea cradle, tree cradle, twilight down-streaming. Into the dark of oblivious rest, bear us with hope of the morning's up-gleaming safely through shadows to dawn's highest crest.

Bonnie May Melody

Salvage by crow

The crow's the one that interrupts the light with shroud-wings and a voice of slate.

Too much of noon is rescued from excess by twin blades of jet cutting fine, fine.

I count the clear day's lassitude lost, that's not been saved by one crow, at least.

Norma Farber

The Monitor's religious article

Christian rebirth

Have you been born again?

Such an important question is related in part to John's words concerning Christ Jesus: "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." The writer of 1 John added this glorious promise: "Whosoever is born of God overcometh the world."

Is the Christian Scientist "born again"?

In the deepest spiritual sense, yes! In fact, this is a most important step in spiritual growth. It means a putting aside of a material belief in God, man, and existence, and a reaching out instead for spiritual reality.

Christian Science teaches that God is All and the only presence or power. Man does not exist apart from God as a separate entity. He is not like the clay vessel the potter creates. One of the basic teachings of the Bible is that man is the image of God. In his true, spiritual selfhood man is the reflection of the infinite Father, as perfect as the Father and never separated from Him. This is a momentous claim, and it challenges our usual conception of the nature of man. God and man are one in character and nature: God is the parent Mind, and man is His perfect idea.

What, then, of this eventful world of things — including that thing or object we call the human body? The usual conception is that this body is the temporary habitat for man, that man lives because of his body, and that he dies when his body dies. Not so, says Christian Science. The body (and every other thing or object in the world) is not God's creation but a subjective state of mortal consciousness. To call something we are only vaguely aware of in the realm of space and time man, the image and likeness of God, is a mistake that belongs to a belief in a world of matter. It is illogical on the face of it: God is Spirit, not matter, so how can matter in any form be the reflection of God? Man does not live in or because of matter.

It is the accomplishment of Bath that it takes you back to the 18th century. To begin with there is its elegance, its Georgian architecture, its great crescents and terraces, its classical colonnades and porticos, its air of spaciousness. It is that astonishing phenomenon nowadays, a properly planned town, redolent of the Age of Reason. There is the absence of industrial ugliness, and the presence of the countryside; for Bath, nursed by tree-covered hills, keeps one always aware of the country element. The "ton" from London might patronize it, but it was essentially a country town where the landed gentry and squires came to enjoy the balls and assemblies and routs.

"How," I demanded of Anthea, "did they get in and out of vehicles or doorways? It's fantastic — a wild, impossibly grotesque world!"

"There were cloaks," said Anthea. "And how much nicer men look in them than in mackintoshes!"

Maybe, but how cumbersome are cloaks! My thanks go to Hanway and Mackintosh; and I was very glad to step into the eighteenth century with up-to-date samples of their inventions!

Eric Forbes-Boyd

conception that God's reflection can be an arrangement of material molecules. As we correct those errors, as we spiritualize our sense of man, the world of human events will be improved. It was on this basis that Jesus healed all those who turned to him for help. It is on this basis that the healings of Christian Science practice are recorded in the day-to-day affairs of its students.

"Whatever is born of God overcometh the world" — not once, but as an ongoing wonder for the dedicated Christian.

John 1:12, 13; 1 John 5:4; *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, p. 14.

A search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

In a deeply satisfying way *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy provides a solid basis for rethinking basic assumptions. This book can help its readers understand God. It will help them look beneath the claims of material reality to the permanent truth of spiritual creation. This spiritualization of thought brings healing and a Christian purpose to living.

This book can help you too. You can have a copy of *Science and Health* by mailing in the coupon below.

Miss Frances C. Carlsson
Publisher's Agent
45 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,
London SW1X 7JH
Please send me a paperback copy of *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. (S)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Postal Code _____
My cheque for £1.50 enclosed
for payment in full.

BIBLE VERSE

True my soul waiteth upon God: from him cometh my salvation. Psalms 62:1

OPINION AND...

Charles W. Yost

Storm warning over Egypt

Cairo

Egypt today is a curious compound of immemorial continuity and barely-contained revolution.

At Sakkara tourists swarm by the pyramid of the Pharaoh Zoser, whose reign nearly 5,000 years ago inaugurated one of the most enduring civilizations of history. Along the road through the emerald delta the donkeys, cattle, geese, egrets, and tolling men and women might have stepped from the pictures carved on the walls of the pharaoh's tomb.

On the road back to Cairo, however, the luxurious nightclubs, where until the riots a month ago the wealthy - foreign and domestic - watched belly dancers undulate through the small hours, are burned-out shells, ominous warnings.

In our times of radical transformation, all nations are faced with vast and baffling problems, but Egypt's are vaster and more baffling than most.

It has been involved in warfare most of the time since 1940. Its government feels compelled to spend a massive and disproportionate part of the national budget and its huge foreign loans on arms, armies, and defense support. All its young men must do military service, and most of its university graduates have to postpone their careers three to five years

while they vegetate in the Sinai desert. Student unrest is therefore not surprising.

Less than 5 percent of Egypt's territory is arable, but its population has doubled in a generation and keeps on growing exponentially. It has been occupied by Turks and British most of the last 450 years and has achieved real self-government only during the last 30.

Given this legacy and these constraints, President Sadat has in five years made remarkable progress in three respects:

First, in moving away from an unpopular association with the Soviet Union and the socialism unsuited to Egypt;

Second, in opening up the economy to freer domestic and Western initiatives;

Third, in demonstrating a willingness to make peace with Israel, to recognize its existence and join in guaranteeing its security.

So far, however, he has received little reward for the risks he has taken.

The break with the Soviet Union has deprived his army of new weapons and spare parts at a time when Israel is being heavily rearmed by the United States. Yet he continues to be burdened with enormous debts to the Russians.

While Egypt receives substantial economic aid from the oil-rich Arabs and modest amounts from the United States, these are barely sufficient to keep its head above water.

Its own bloated bureaucracy discourages foreign and domestic investment. Yet, as long as the economy fails to take off, there is little other employment for the thousands of graduates pouring out of the universities.

Multiplying mouths gobble up most of the fruits of development without appreciable benefit to any but a few. Yet last month when Sadat, responding to well-intentioned foreign pressures, reduced subsidies on essential commodities and raised prices, a popular explosion occurred.

The visit of Secretary Vance to the Middle East and the recent modest supplement of American aid to Egypt were therefore timely and necessary. However, they are only tokens which must be rapidly followed by substantive action if fatal deterioration is to be forestalled.

It is not only profoundly in the American interest but even more in Israel's interest that the most populous and militarily powerful Arab state remain under moderate leadership. There is a reasonable chance to end the war and negotiate a durable peace this year, if only negotiations are promptly begun and vigorously pushed to a successful conclusion.

Otherwise there will surely be still another in the series of Arab-Israeli wars, each more costly, more useless, and more threatening both to the participants and to their allies.

The alternative to Sadat, if he should not

survive, would not be another leader of the same character and disposition. It might be someone from the left, from those who deliberately exploited the recent demonstrations. More likely, it would be someone from the right, fanatically nationalistic and religious, reactionary, dedicated to a military rather than a political solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Either of these would seek a reconciliation with the Soviets, for the sake of arms if no other reason.

The visit of Secretary Vance to the Middle

East and the recent modest supplement of

American aid to Egypt were therefore timely

and necessary. However, they are only tokens

which must be rapidly followed by substantive

action if fatal deterioration is to be forestalled.

It is not only profoundly in the American interest but even more in Israel's interest that the most populous and militarily powerful Arab state remain under moderate leadership.

There is a reasonable chance to end the war

and negotiate a durable peace this year, if

only negotiations are promptly begun and

vigorously pushed to a successful conclusion.

Otherwise there will surely be still another

in the series of Arab-Israeli wars, each more

costly, more useless, and more threatening

both to the participants and to their allies.

• 1977 Charles W. Yost

How we spent our winter

Melvin Maddocks

and sometimes for the rest of the evening, depending on the fireplace and the log - struggles to start a roaring blaze.

Following Shakespeare, the host-Brownie of the evening will read his own selections. Emerson's "The Snow-Storm" ("Announced by all the trumpets of the sky/Arrives the snow . . ."). Whittier's "Snow-Bound" ("A chill no coat, however stout,/Of homespun stuff could quite shut out,/A hard, dull bitterness of cold . . ."). Or Frost's "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" ("The only other sound's the sweep/Of easy wind and downy flake . . .").

At first, as you can see, we got by with good, old, teeth-chattering New England poets. But then our scope expanded geographically and into prose. There was that memorable evening when the Brownies discovered "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" with Hemingway's sick-prose poetry (" . . . the snow as smooth to see as cake frosting and as light as powder . . ."). And what a milestone in winter lit. when "War and Peace" received its first reading: "All day it had been calm and frosty with occasional lightly falling snow, and toward evening it began to clear . . . and the frost grew keener."

Tell us about it Napoleon. Then it was on to non-fiction. Thoreau's chapter, "The Pond in Winter," from "Walden," has become very popular with the Brownies, per-

haps because the passage beginning: "After a still winter night I awoke with the impression that some question had been put to me . . . how - who - where?"

We have also gone multi-media. Several host-Brownies have introduced music: "The Snow Is Falling" by Debussy, almost anything by Grieg. And one resourceful chap brought his 16-millimeter projector and opened a whole evening pleasantly enough by showing Robert Flaherty's classic "Nanook of the North."

Unfortunately, this new breakthrough in form has encouraged some of the younger Brownies to go too far. At the last meeting, when it came time to adjourn, we discovered a storm outside had locked us in while we were confronting winter in words by the fire. When we reassembled indoors, a lad who had been getting just a little too flippant, played a record of "Winter Wonderland" while reciting the record-low temperatures of the season across the nation. This was felt to be in poor taste, and by majority vote the usual punishment was administered. The miscreant was forced to stand on the porch and repeat 100 times the lines of Robert Service: "This is the Law of the Yukon, that only the strong shall survive."

The man has never been heard from again, though we may look him up during our annual amnesty in June, just before the subject of our meetings turns to heat.

"The red sun was pasted in the sky like a wafer" - that's Stephen Crane, from "The Open Boat." Just makes you want to roll down the thermostat. To 40, doesn't it?

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick, the shepherd, blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail,
Then blood is nipp'd and ways be foul,
When night sing s the starling owl.
Tu-who, tu-who, tu-who -
a merry note . . .

At the third line, our treasurer, whose name happens to be Tom, lugs in a log and for the rest of the song -

Readers write

On reform for Rhodesia and the flooding of Venice

Michael Holman's recent dispatch from Salisbury is somewhat contradictory. He refers to white euphoria after Prime Minister Smith's broadcast Sept. 24, accepting majority rule in two years and then gives the reason why Mr. Smith's "interpretation" of the Kissinger proposals, which came much later.

No, except for the "hard liners," most whites have accepted that blacks will comprise the government in two years - albeit with some concern.

Mr. Holman's view that there are few signs without explanation, Venice is sinking and that the Italians have done nothing about it. Neither is true. The slow settling of the city, which has gone on for 800 years and which accelerated in this century, has evidently now been stopped by capping 16,000 artesian wells on the industrial mainland. This was done by the government, which built an aqueduct to supply the water.

The second most pressing problem: flooding will be solved when the locks are built in the

sea wall, thereby controlling water levels in the lagoon. The international design competition for the locks was closed on Dec. 31 and in a while the winning design will be announced.

In short, the government in Rome has moved ahead in a number of ways, and the fight to save Venice is slowly but surely being won.

Boston

Rollie van N. Hadley

Assessing Palestinians

My reading of Professor Landes' article on the Palestinians in a recent issue of the Monitor convinced me that, though he thought he differed greatly from Ambassador Francis H. Russell, in fact and in essence, they had much the same thing to say. That is that there is no sure knowledge as to the mixture of races that formed the present-day Palestinians and for that matter all the peoples who live in the Fer- tile Crescent, no doubt including the Hebrews who were truly indigenous to the area.

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course, we cannot answer every one, and letters are condensed before publication, but helpful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to the Opinion

Science Monitor, International News Service, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02115.

Professor Landes also makes it perfectly clear that no nation of "regional hegemony" has ever been able to "remain a nation for long. Doesn't that tell us something about today - that all people living in the Fer- tile Crescent must eventually intermingle, and no people can remain in the Middle East for long without becoming a part of the whole?" This being the case, would it not be easier to work together for the salvation of the area?

Perhaps there is now a possibility to make the first major step in that direction. Should all sides work toward that end and live up to the perpetual dissecting of rights and wrongs?

Professor Landes' article is a good one.

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course, we cannot answer every one, and letters are condensed before publication, but helpful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to the Opinion

Science Monitor, International News Service, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02115.

COMMENTARY

Richard L. Strout

Carter makes worldwide waves

Washington

Idi Amin is a ferocious 6-foot-4, 250-pound absolute ruler of Uganda who wants to be loved. He is just one of the extraordinary characters emerging in the global melodrama when an unlikely American President suddenly declares he will make human rights a feature of foreign policy and will be untrammeled in urging them.

There is little sign that President Carter or Secretary Vance anticipated the theatrical response of Uganda's President-for-Life Idi Amin, who summoned all American residents of Uganda, estimated at around 240, mostly missionaries, to meet him at the Entebbe Airport pavilion March 2, when Mr. Carter criticized his actions.

The U.S. and Uganda have been playing diplomatic tit-for-tat: When the Ugandan President ousted the U.S. Embassy's Marine guard in 1973, the U.S. withdrew its ambassador. When Uganda's Anglican Archbishop Janani Luwum was arrested for an alleged coup attempt and died later the same day, President Carter responded energetically in his new untrammeled diplomatic stance. He called it an event which "disgusted" the world.

President Amin sent a cable to Mr. Carter

to be quoted. Anti-Communist groups hall tough language to the Soviets and promise to be vocal if any ultimate Russo-U.S. arms agreement comes up for Senate ratification.

There is little sign that President Carter or Secretary Vance anticipated the theatrical response of Uganda's President-for-Life Idi Amin, who summoned all American residents of Uganda, estimated at around 240, mostly missionaries, to meet him at the Entebbe Airport pavilion March 2, when Mr. Carter criticized his actions.

The U.S. and Uganda have been playing

diplomatic tit-for-tat: When the Ugandan

President ousted the U.S. Embassy's Marine

guard in 1973, the U.S. withdrew its ambas-

sador.

When Uganda's Anglican Archbishop

Janani Luwum was arrested for an alleged

coup attempt and died later the same day,

President Carter responded energetically in his

new untrammeled diplomatic stance. He called

it an event which "disgusted" the world.

President Amin sent a cable to Mr. Carter

to be quoted. Anti-Communist groups hall

tough language to the Soviets and promise

to be vocal if any ultimate Russo-U.S. arms

agreement comes up for Senate ratification.

There is little sign that President Carter or Secretary Vance anticipated the theatrical

response of Uganda's President-for-Life Idi

Amin, who summoned all American residents

of Uganda, estimated at around 240, mostly

missionaries, to meet him at the Entebbe

Airport pavilion March 2, when Mr. Carter

criticized his actions.

The U.S. and Uganda have been playing

diplomatic tit-for-tat: When the Ugandan

President ousted the U.S. Embassy's Marine

guard in 1973, the U.S. withdrew its ambas-

sador.

When Uganda's Anglican Archbishop

Janani Luwum was arrested for an alleged

coup attempt and died later the same day,

President Carter responded energetically in his

new untrammeled diplomatic stance. He called

it an event which "disgusted" the world.

President Amin sent a cable to Mr. Carter

to be quoted. Anti-Communist groups hall

tough language to the Soviets and promise

to be vocal if any ultimate Russo-U.S. arms

agreement comes up for Senate ratification.

There is little sign that President Carter or Secretary Vance anticipated the theatrical

response of Uganda's President-for-Life Idi

Amin, who summoned all American residents

of Uganda, estimated at around 240, mostly

missionaries, to meet him at the Entebbe

Airport pavilion March 2, when Mr. Carter